

THE
OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI
VOLUME XXXVII

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EDITED WITH NOTES

BY

E. LOBEL, M.A.

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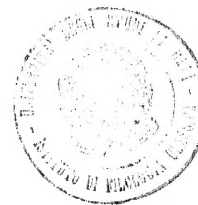
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PREFACE

FRAGMENTS of twenty-three papyrus manuscripts have been assembled in this part, transcribed and annotated entirely by Mr. E. Lobel. They include small scraps of lyric verse, lines from tragedy and from old comedy (as well as commentaries on both these genres, which are rich in quotations), hexameter verses, a piece of a prose history of Egypt (published for the light its wording throws on a passage in Aeschylus), and a fragment of a pedigree of Theoxena, daughter of Agathocles.

Thanks are due to the Oxford University printer for the care taken over a difficult piece of type-setting, and to his staff for willing help in preparing photographs as a basis for the collotype reproduction done by the Cotswold Press. Mr. Richard Carden made the index.

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*General Editors of the
Graeco-Roman Memoirs*

January 1970

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* Dates are A.D. unless the contrary is specifically stated

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NUMBERS AND PLATES

| | |
|---|---|
| 2801 I | 2813 X |
| 2802 V | 2814 IV |
| 2803 fr. 1-15 front III; fr. 1 back IV | 2815 fr. 1, 3 XI; fr. 2, 4-18 XII; fr. 19-39 I |
| 2804 I | 2816 VI |
| 2805 V | 2817 VII |
| 2806 II | 2818 IX |
| 2807 III | 2819 VIII |
| 2808 V | 2820 IX |
| 2809 VI | 2821 III |
| 2810 IV | 2822 I |
| 2811 VIII | 2823 I |
| 2812 VII | |

The text is written on the back of a piece of papyrus of which 2821 occupies the front, in a small loose hand with a few cursive forms and simple suspensions. I suppose it may be dated in the latter part of the second century.

]...[
]ηρω.[
] υ. φληναφ. .[
] ροσειν̄ π̄ε[
 5] τι βαλκμα[
] . υτερουπερ[
] . τερος οδ' υ[
] ηρωαυ[
] υμπερε[
 10] . ρτω . ρακ . [
] κροναπω[
] λουμενου[
] πατριδος αυτου[
] νκαβουσεγγε[
 15] παιδειας δ' φ' η αρη[
] τικην̄ ιστοριας[
] μανωστεμου[
] ροαντου πολυγε[
] τερος δ' τ' ^{μετ} [πρ.] . .[
 20] αξαπαν' μετρα[
] εποησευ[
] βτ . ετ̄ ψυ ρ[
] . [.] . [.][
] ενα . [. [
 25] ομο[
] τ[
] . σεχ[
] ασερε[
] τ̄ . [.

1 A stroke starting below the line and rising to right, followed by a horizontal stroke on the line, then a horizontal stroke at mid letter touching the upper end of a stroke hooked strongly to right at its foot, followed by the foot of an upright; perhaps four letters 2 .[, the lower part of an upright hooked to right 3] ., the right-hand ends of strokes touching the top of the left-hand branch and the bottom of the foot of υ From the top of the right-hand branch of υ a stroke (ligature?) descends slightly to the top of a slightly convex upright . .[, what now looks like ε followed by an upright 6] . ., a speck at mid letter, followed by a sign I cannot interpret, most like the left-hand stroke of an unfinished β or a ξ with no central zigzag 7] ., the upper half of η? Not prima facie α 9] ., specks slightly below the level of the top of the letters 10] ., the right-hand end of a cross-stroke, as of γ, having above it the right-hand end of a horizontal stroke If ρ, the loop not closed Of ω only the left-hand half, but I prefer to ρ[.] Before ρ ε appears likeliest, though anomalous; δ hardly admissible .[, the left-hand arc of a small circle 11] ., the upper part of an upright with ink to right of its top; perhaps]ε, should be written 13 Above the left-hand side of]υ elements of a stroke curving down to left. See comm. 14] ., the upper end of a stroke curving down to left 19 . .[, a speck on the line having above and to right the upper end of a stroke descending to right, perhaps α, followed by the top of a loop, level with the top of the letters, having below it on the line the start of a stroke rising to right 20 Of α[only the loop, but I think not ο 22 Of]ρ only the tail Between τ and ε an upright having on its tip an angular sign like the upper parts of a small ζ and apparently descending into l. 23 Of υ only the upper part of the left-hand arm After υ the lower part of an upright, the foot of an upright, a speck on the line Before ρ[perhaps α represented by its tail 23] . . .[, ρμ look acceptable for the second and third letters, though this does not account for a dot above ρ, which suggests φ but I am not sure is ink. ρ might be preceded by υ, represented by the start of the fork. After μ a dot level with the top of the letters 24 Of]ε only the ligature] .[, the lower part of an upright descending below the line 26[, scribbled; the last two letters might be αι, the others suggest some combination of κ, μ, ω 27] ., a slightly concave upright with faint traces to left; perhaps] .ε should be written 29 Of]τ only the left-hand end of the cross-stroke

3 φληναφ. . The ink is incompatible with any form of φληναφάω or any case of φλήναφος. φληναφεία, for φληναφία, itself not strongly attested, may be acceptable.

4]υος εν (τηρωι) π(ερ)ι ε['nus in Bk. iii On —'.

5 Perhaps (δευτερος) Αλκμαδ[υ, implying a catalogue. Αλκ[μάν again at l. 17.

6 seq. Apparently comparatives and therefore -ου μ(εν) περε[βυτερ- in l. 9 is a reasonable shot.

11 μ]ε]ικρόν?

13 Though]υ is slightly anomalous, I do not think] .αι is a likely combination of the ink described. 14 seq. Perhaps χρόν]ων καθ' οδς ἐγένε]το 'of his times'.

After δ(ε) φη(ειν) one might expect a proper name. I can suggest nothing suitable in Arc-.

17 seqq. π]ρό αυτόσ πολλύ γε]υ- 'much earlier than him in date'. In relation to Alcman this might be said of Μου]σαϊος, but I do not believe that the choice of this legendary figure as a point of reference is likely.

19 seq. άπ]αξαπαν- seems unavoidable but τ' as equivalent to τησ is incompatible with it. But neither is it prima facie detachable. Although I can find no other extension of τ' but τησ, υ' is vac at P. Berol. 9780 (Didymus) xiii 28 and ρ' is ραε in the same papyrus.

2803. STESICHORUS?

The fragment which I have placed first of the following scraps of a roll preserves on its front remains representing two columns, the second shown by the stichometrical letter in its margin to have contained the hundredth verse of the roll, the first consequently to have stood at or near its beginning. On the back of this first column are the first letters of a two-lined entry running in the same direction as the text, which must when complete have extended still further towards the beginning of the roll. There can

Fr. 3

]'λκυ[
] [
]θαλε[]αεπα.[
] [
 5] , ᾱνπολυξ̄ε[
] [
] , τοτεχ̄ε[
] , ν̄αρ [
]ρακοϊ̄α [
 10] , χ̄ενα[] ε̄αλόχ[
] [
] κ[] ο̄ῑε̄ι , ν[
] ᾱῑε̄ι , [
] [

Fr. 4

] [
] θεπ[
] [
] καιθ̄ε [
] [

Fr. 3 1], the lower part of a slightly convex upright; η and ε] both anomalous 3], prima facie the left-hand side of η, but perhaps a damaged ρ 5], the right-hand arc of a circle; ρ suggested by its position 7], the upper part of an upright 8], an upright 10 Of ε only the top right-hand curve Above χ a speck, presumably belonging to a marginal note 13], the foot of an upright

Fr. 4 I believe I can identify fibres running across from fr. 3 which fix the level of this fragment as shown

3], what resembles the upper left-hand part of a small τ, slightly tilted to right and having a thin stroke descending to right from the end of the cross-stroke; I cannot tell whether letter or sign

Fr. 3 3 I suppose -θαλέα (as, e.g., Pind. *Pae.* vi 181 *ev*-, Bacchyl. xiii 69, 229 *παυ*-, not -θαλ- as e.g. Pind. *Pyth.* ix 72 *ev*-, *Nem.* ix 48 *veo*-).

5 If Polyxena, as daughter of Priam consonant with the mention of other Trojan matter in fr. 5; 11. (Her slaughter by Neoptolemus mentioned by Ibycus, PMG 304.)

8 seq. ἀρξ̄ε or the like implied.

9 δ]ρακοϊ̄α. δ]ρακόν and cases not frequently seen; Pindar, who has several instances of the participle, always uses δ]ρακεί̄ε, peculiar to himself.

10 There seems no alternative to ᾱε. If ἀλόχο̄ε follows, Priam might well be referred to.

Fr. 4 1 θεπ at fr. 1 1 3 *margin* stands about half way between the columns. θε may be θεῶν here (and in other marginal notes in different writing), but I cannot guess what he is cited for, which may or may not depend on the interpretation of π.

4 και θε(ων) as at fr. 1 1 4 *margin*. I do not know whether the dot under ε is meant to differentiate this θ from the other.

Fr. 5

] [
] [
]ρωσαχιλλ̄ε[
 5]δ' ᾱφέλεστε[
] [
]ώσαεπολι[
]δεστέιχ̄ε[
] μελαθ[
] γασθρασιν[
 10] [
] , θανμα[
] ν̄αν[

Fr. 5 3 Of ε only the extreme lower end, of ν only the foot 7 Of ε[only a trace of the left-hand arc 11], on a single fibre perhaps parts of the bottom right-hand angle of ν 12], the top left-hand arc of a circle

Fr. 5 3 If ἦρωσ Ἀχιλλ̄ε̄ε̄, cf., e.g., Pind. *Pyth.* xi 31 ἦρωσ Ἀτρεΐδᾱε̄, *Pae.* vii 13 ἦρωσ Τήνερον. In the reverse order perhaps at 2618 fr. 1 1 3 (Stesichorus?), cf., e.g., Pind. *Pyth.* viii 51.

4 Accented to preclude ἀφελ̄ε̄ε̄ or ἀφελ̄ε̄ε̄ε̄ε̄? ἀφελ̄ε̄ε̄ε̄ε̄ remains ambiguous: ἀφελ̄ε̄ε̄ imperative, ἀφελ̄ε̄ (v. Chandler, *Account*, § 816) for ἀφελ̄ε̄ε̄, ἀφελ̄ε̄ε̄ε̄ for ἀφελ̄ε̄ε̄ε̄.

6 -ώσαε̄ε̄ε̄ aorist participle. In Stesichorus -σαε̄ε̄ε̄ would be expected.¹ But errors are found; contrast in the analogous case (α)πασιν 2619 fr. 1 1 13 with ἀπασιν- 2619 fr. 16, 16 (Stesichorus?).

[I now think it very likely that I should have recognized]ωσαεπολι[]ν at 2619 fr. 28, 1.]

In the context perhaps a word meaning 'destroy' (and in l. 9 a word meaning 'kill') suits.

¹ In fact the only relevant parallel I have found in Stesichorus is in 185 PMG, περάσαε̄ε̄, but that is a quotation and not good evidence for dialectal forms of the παράδοσῑε̄. For what it is worth the παράδοσῑε̄ of Simonides offers τελέσαε̄ε̄ at 2430 fr. 90 1 3.

Fr. 6

]κα[
]c.[].[
]ς,ντρισ[
]..ξβανοπλ[
 5]..σις/ωψ[
]ππ[].[
]..ναριςτ[
]..δα[
]..[].[
]..[

Fr. 7

]..[
]..[
]..[σσε
]ώμενος
 5]ουδέ'ότο
]..σοβριμ[]
]τοξοτ[]..
]επακκυτεροι :[
]
]..δ[.χά,ω
]

Fr. 8

] [

Fr. 9

]δα[
] [

Fr. 8 1], a dot level with the top of the letters
 2 A horizontal stroke touching the bottom of the upper part of a vertical stroke; η not suggested

Fr. 10

] [

Fr. 10 2],, on the line a dot with the right-hand end of a cross-stroke above, followed by a short upright with a speck to left of its top
 4 To right of θε two faded parallel strokes near the line; below them what looks like a flattened λ but is perhaps an anomalous διπλή ώβελισμύνη
 5],, two specks just below the level of the top of the letters, between them the upper part of an upright
 6 marg. x],, the upper part of a slightly concave upright], a speck on the line and a dot below

Frs. 6 and 7 have a good many points of resemblance, front and back, but I cannot follow any fibres down from one into the other. Both are rubbed

Fr. 6 2], the upper left-hand arc of a circle
 3],, a dot on the line
 Between ς and ν specks perhaps representing the ends of the overhang and cross-stroke of ε
 4],, prima facie the lower part of the right-hand half of ω with άποστραφος, followed at an interval by the lower part of ε or c
 5], all trace of the cross-stroke has vanished
 λ], I am not sure that α can be ruled out
 5 marg. τ To left of the letters two traces
 Of ρ only the upper half
 Between c and ε the top of a loop, followed by a small c-shaped stroke
 2 At an interval to left of π the lower part of a stroke, descending from left, with a dot below its upper end and a dot to right level with its upper end; X one possibility
 Before ς two dots on the line and a dot, perhaps ligatured to ς, level with the top of the letters
 After ς a cross-stroke level with the top of the letters
 6],, a dot on the line, followed by a dot on the line with a speck vertically above it; ι not suggested
 Over τ a thick dot, perhaps casual ink
 7 Before δ faint dispersed traces. Immediately before δ perhaps the back of the loop of ρ
 8],, I think part of a marginal note

Fr. 7 1 seq. Faint traces; 1. 2 apparently part of a marginal note
 3],, specks on the line
 5 After δ the lower part of a stroke curving down from left; c not suggested
 6 marg. 2 the left-hand arc of a circle; not much like the loop of α
 7 marg. with a thick point, which I do not see elsewhere, the beginnings of two lines in which I cannot recognize letters
 9],, the lower part of a stroke descending from left, having above it the right-hand end of a cross-stroke, followed by the lower part of an upright; perhaps]α
 After δ[] specks
 After δ faint elements of an upright

Fr. 6 5 marg. τ The first word could be verified, if correctly deciphered. / presumably (δερν).
 2 There is a space between the traces before ππ and those letters. I do not see how to avoid supposing that there is a mistake.

6 I think that just possibly]ορ or]ων may be elicited.

Fr. 7 5 seq. τοξοτ-?

6 marg. The *antisigma* is said to be prefixed to verses which for one reason or another are unsuitable where they stand. This use does not seem applicable to marginal additions.

9 χάριν hardly avoidable.

Fr. 10 6 There is now no sign of ink before ρ, and I may have misinterpreted *antisigma*.

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | Fr. 1 | Fr. 2 (a) | |
| | | Col. i | Col. ii |
| |]ξυνέβαικα[|]τημ | εχουσαδ. .[|
| |] . μα, οσδε κ[|]άι | [] φευ [|
| |]ηφανειθα[|]] | κεχρημενη[] μαισειβ[|
| |]εικαμεγιστ[|]] | ηλυδικονβ, ευθε.]νη.[|
| 5 |]παρτ[.]ατιν.[|]] | ρω] . ε.] . . [|
| |]ηγγαμηλέ[|]cac.. | ο[.]κ, υν.] . ε[δ'αν. .] . . [|
| |]ρχλοστυραυ[|]] | . []ων, υ[.] . .]καταρ. . ца[|
| |]ρακώθηεν.[|]] | . []ακανηταπητικαροδ[|
| |]μελουσατα[|]] | .]ελεν[.]άιχειριχα.[|
| 10 |]ανηθελουζ[|]] | .]ων. . [] .]οιουδαει.[|
| |]νφρευων[|]] |]α. . [.] []ανταραυτ.[|
| |]αμενταδω[|]] |]ο. . []ξύστοιαιεν.[|
| |]υδεν[.]κεικ.[| Fr. 2 (b) |]ccοδναυφ[.]λ[|
| |]δε. . νουκ[| . . . |]εινμ. ν. εφ[|
| 15 |] . απαντων[|]ν.[|]δά. . ρ[.]δε.[|
| |]λουτοσειημα[|] . ρ[|]ν. [|
| |]γλυκειαννυ[| . . . |]ην[|
| |]νάκρηβονα[| . . . | . . . |
| |]νομιζειν.[| . . . | . . . |
| 20 |] ωμοι . [| . . . | . . . |
| |]νμεσωσεχο[| . . . | . . . |
| |] . . . εμμικτη[| . . . | . . . |
| |]αποκτενε[| . . . | . . . |
| |]αστ. γήκα[| . . . | . . . |
| 25 |] . [.] []χουσαν[| . . . | . . . |
| |]ευδαιμον[| . . . | . . . |
| |] . ιψάλεϊβιδυνη[| . . . | . . . |

Fr. 1 1 seq. Below ξ a trace which might be the upper end of an acute (not, I think, the right-hand end of a *paraglyphus*) 2] . . , if two letters, ι preceded at more than the usual interval by the middle of a stroke descending from left, but I am inclined to think that a single μ may be the likeliest interpretation of the traces Between α and ο a dot on the line, below and to left of ο; κ, λ, or χ seems likeliest 3 ηι, α rather anomalous, but not, I think, λ or to be combined with ε as ν[4 Of τ only the stalk 5 Of τ only the foot of the stalk [.] γ or the left-hand part of π 7 οχλος slopes upwards so that c finishes well above the general level 8 Above ω the first hand wrote a flat acute on which a more sloping acute was written (by the same or another hand?) [.] the lower part of an upright 9 Above ου a thick dot with a grave to its right; if a circumflex was intended,

it has fallen out anomalously Above α the left-hand end of an accent, I am uncertain whether acute or circumflex 11] . , a trace at mid letter 13 [.] , a dot level with the top of the letters; if the second upright of η, no whole letter is lost between ν and κ, if ι, ε or ο may have preceded [.] , a dot on the line 14 After ε the lower part of an upright descending well below the line, followed by a faint trace on the line, and this by the foot of an upright 15] . , a dot level with the top of the letters 19 [.] , the upper end of a stroke descending to right and below it the start of a stroke rising to right; perhaps χ, but written below the usual level 20 [.] , a letter or sign, written with a thicker pen, which I cannot interpret. It has the appearance of an upright with the left-hand part of a circumflex attached to the right-hand side of its lower end; not ι, ω, or κ (none of which would be relevant) 22] . . . , a slightly convex stroke, starting slightly above the general level and ending about mid letter, followed by what looks most like α but anomalous and perhaps corrected, and this by the upper part of a triangular letter ε also is anomalous, but ο does not account for all the ink Above ε and the left-hand apex of μ faint traces 24 Between τ and υ a dot level with the top of the letters with a trace below at mid letter Between υ and η a dot on the line 25] . [.] the foot of an upright with a trace to left [.] , a dot level with the top of the letters 27] . , γ or the right-hand angle of τ or ψ β apparently rewritten or written on another letter. β written with a slightly thicker pen in a space which seems to have been left for it

Fr. 2 (a) The cross-fibres of fr. 1 are at once recognizable in fr. 2 (a) but, as they dip from left to right, the position of the writing relatively to them is altered. I do not think it is to be doubted that fr. 2 (a) 1 i seq. contain the ends of fr. 1, i seq. There is a certain congruence between ξυνέβαι (if that occurs) and -νη, and to suppose that fr. 2 (a) i represents the ends of the column next after fr. 1, that is, to allow for the completion of the verses in fr. 1, the intercolumnar space, and almost the whole width of the verses contained on this hypothesis in fr. 2 (a) i, would make a remarkably wide 'sheet', there being no 'joint' between the left-hand edge of fr. 1 and the right-hand edge of fr. 2 ii

Col. i 2 Apparently not]α 6 marg. After cac prima facie λ followed by a thick dot (not, I think, a small ink-filled ο). α, even if much damaged, does not seem an acceptable alternative to λ

Col. ii The right-hand side has been patched just inside the edge with a narrow strip of papyrus extending from below l. 2 to l. 15

1 . . [.] a trace just below the line, followed by an upright 2 Of ε nothing but a dot about mid letter 3 Between ε (which appears to have been made out of an original ι) and μ an unusually long ι has been inserted (I am not sure whether by the original or by another hand) 4 After β a dot well below the line [.] , a trace just off the line, compatible with an upright, followed by a blank space from which all ink has vanished [.] , a dot about mid letter 5 Before ε traces compatible with ε, θ, after ε traces suggesting a triangular letter [.] . [.] rubbed and mostly blank 6 Between κ and υ a dot at mid letter; ο probable Between ν and ε scattered dots on a rubbed and damaged surface [.] , the right-hand end of a cross-stroke, as of γ, followed by a short convex stroke off the line and a dot about mid letter [.] , a stroke descending from left, perhaps δ likeliest, followed by a blank space from which the ink has vanished, and this by the lower part of a slightly forward-sloping stroke 7 [.] the foot of an upright slightly below the line ν υ, there appears to be no room for the third letter, but if only ν υ is written there is something unaccounted for in or near the top of the second upright of the first ν . . [.] scattered traces, perhaps of three letters After ρ a blank space somewhat greater than the usual interval between letters, followed by a stroke resembling the lower part of the right-hand stroke of α but with a cross-stroke (I am not sure whether part of the significant ink) going to right from its top—the whole now has the appearance of a flattened c at about mid letter Before c an upright descending well below the line with a trace to right of its top 8 [.] , a dot level with the top of the letters, having above and to right the left-hand end of a cross-stroke Of ε only a trace of the top and the base Of τ only the left-hand end of the cross-stroke 9] . , a dot below the line and a dot, slightly to right of it, above the line [.] the start of a stroke rising to right 10] . , a dot slightly above the level of ω [.] , the right-hand stroke of a triangular letter, δ or λ rather than α, followed by the start of a stroke rising to right [.] , the left-hand apex and tip of the right-hand upright of μ or ν [.] , the left-hand side of a small circle on the line 11 . [.] a trace on the line, followed by the tip of an upright having close to its right-hand side what looks like an apex formed by two strokes which diverge lower down [.] , a dot well above the general level of the letters [.] perhaps the back of ε 12 . . [.] , perhaps the top and bottom of ε, followed by the top

and left-hand arc of a circle, possibly θ , and this by the top of a loop, with a trace of a cross-stroke below its right-hand edge [, the left-hand part of μ or ν]¹³ Between ϕ and λ a blank sufficient for one broad or perhaps two narrow letters [, Between μ and ν perhaps a damaged ϵ , though ϵ might be a more natural interpretation of the ink [Between ν and ϵ the middle part of an upright, perhaps with traces of a cross-stroke to right of its top, i.e. γ]¹⁵ [, triangular letters; prima facie, $\lambda\delta$, but the surface is rubbed and the remains of ink may be deceptive [], a blank followed by ink which looks like the top of an upright to which is attached by the upper end of its left-hand arm the upper part of ν ; this is above the general level and more than the usual distance from δ [, the top of an upright, perhaps having ink to right of its tip, but I think the appearance is caused by darkening of the surface]¹⁶ [, the edge of an upright [, prima facie, a headless c followed by a thick dot on the line and the start of a stroke rising to right]

Fr. 2 (b) The cross-fibres fix this scrap at the level shown. I cannot follow the vertical fibres, but there is a strong general resemblance between this and the left-hand piece of the two of which fr. 2 (a) it is made up

1 [, the lower part of an upright 2] . . . the lower end of an upright descending well below the line, followed by the extreme top of a small circle level with the top of the letters

Fr. 1-19 The simplest and, I should say, likeliest hypothesis is that these are the left-hand sections of iambic trimeters lacking about four letters, and nowhere more than two, at the beginning. But I see no certainty that they are in this, or even that they are all in one and the same, metre. Whether there is more than one speaker is likewise uncertain.

$\xi\nu\nu\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha\iota$ may be supplemented and articulated in more than one way. If $\xi\nu\nu\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha\iota$ is to be recognized (as I should guess from the apparent dative $\eta\eta\iota$ in fr. 2 (a) 1), the smooth breathing may have been intended to preclude $\xi\nu\nu\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha\iota$, 'to understand'.

5 $\zeta\eta\alpha\rho\tau\iota\iota\delta\eta\nu$.

6 No word beginning with $\gamma\alpha\mu\eta\lambda\epsilon$ - is recorded except $\gamma\alpha\mu\eta\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\mu\alpha$, Aesch. *Choeph.* 624. This, I suppose, implies the possible existence of a verb $\gamma\alpha\mu\eta\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omega$ (formed like $\nu\sigma\eta\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omega$) and the marginal entry, fr. 2 (a) 6, might well be the ending of an aorist participle. Apart from some such explanation, there seems nothing for it but to postulate the writing of $-\epsilon\iota$ - for $-\epsilon$ -.

7 Of the three words available, $\delta\chi\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\chi\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\mu\acute{\omicron}\chi\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, the last has an obvious application to the story of Danae, imprisoned by her father, Acrisius.

8 $-\alpha\nu\theta\rho\alpha\kappa\acute{\omicron}\omega$, $-\rho\alpha\kappa\acute{\omicron}\omega$, $-\omicron\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\kappa\acute{\omicron}\omega$, seem to be the only choices. The first occurs in the dramatists in the perfect participle passive of the simple verb (Aesch. *P.V.* 372, Eur. *Cycl.* 614) and compounded with $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$ (Aesch. *Orith.* fr. 281, 4 N², Soph. *El.* 58, Eur. *Cycl.* 663, *I.A.* 1602; all middle or passive) and $\epsilon\zeta$ (Ion *Orph.* fr. 28 N²; active); $\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho\rho\alpha\kappa\omega\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ (Soph. *Trach.* 1103) and $\delta\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\kappa\omega\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta$ (Aesch. *Ostol.* fr. 80, 4 N²) are the only examples of the other two.

9 $(-)\epsilon\lambda\omicron\theta\epsilon\alpha$ presumably indicated.

18 $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\eta\theta\omicron\nu$ not again till Theoc. viii 93.

20 This spelling (as against $\acute{\omicron}\mu\omicron\iota$) is referred to in *Et. Mag.* 822 in $\acute{\omicron}\mu\omicron\iota$ and is found sporadically over a long period; e.g. Sappho 94, 4, *Il.* i 149 (codd. A, B, C), Aesch. *Pers.* 253 (cod. M), Soph. *Aj.* 946 (cod. L), Aristoph. *Nub.* 925 (cod. R). The ϵ is not always reported.

21 $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\varsigma$ (if the letters are so to be articulated) not in Aeschylus or Sophocles; three instances in Euripides. But $\acute{\epsilon}\nu \mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\varsigma$ is common in all three tragedians.

27 $\psi\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota \beta\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\nu$: Hesych. in $\beta\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\nu$ has: $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, $\kappa\rho\omicron\tau\iota\mu\alpha$, $\Sigma\omicron\phi\omicron\kappa\lambda\eta\varsigma \acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\eta\tau\eta\varsigma$ [$\beta\eta\rho\alpha\beta\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ — $\Pi\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\iota\eta\varsigma$] $\acute{\omega}\varsigma \acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\psi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron$ () $\beta\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\tau\eta\nu$ $\kappa\alpha\iota \xi\nu\nu\alpha\upsilon\lambda\lambda\alpha\nu$. $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota \beta\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\nu$; and in $\beta\upsilon\delta\omicron\iota$ $\acute{\omega}\varsigma \mu\omicron\nu\epsilon\kappa\alpha\iota$, $\eta \kappa\rho\omicron\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha} \tau\iota \sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\omega}\varsigma \kappa\rho\eta\tau\eta\nu$. From these entries there has been elicited a quotation from the *Acrisius* of Sophocles, $\acute{\omega}\varsigma \acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\psi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\epsilon\nu \beta\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\nu \tau\epsilon \kappa\alpha\iota \xi\nu\nu\alpha\upsilon\lambda\lambda\alpha\nu$ (fr. 60 P), in which $\beta\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\nu$ may be substituted from the present text. The question is whether the two verses may reasonably be supposed to be the same. I should say, it must be judged impossible. On the other hand, it seems to me a plausible hypothesis that both came from the same play and referred to the same occasion, though I am bound to add that there are details about this text which raise the suspicion that it may be by a writer later than Sophocles, who may have copied the locution $\psi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\epsilon\nu \beta\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\nu$, or the locution may not have been as rare as it now appears to us.

Fr. 2 (a) Col. ii 3 $\kappa\epsilon\chi\rho\iota\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\iota$ is ambiguous. From the context I presume the sense here to be 'anointed' and one would then look for a dative of that with which the anointing is done. If this dative

is contained in $\mu\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota\varsigma$, I can find nothing better than $\delta\delta\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$, which appears to be used of material scents at any rate as early as Eur. *Phaethon* ($\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\chi\omega\rho\iota\omicron\upsilon\varsigma \delta\epsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma \theta\upsilon\mu\acute{\omega}\nu \epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ fr. 773, 14 N²). But in view of the presence of $\beta\lambda$ and of $\Lambda\upsilon\delta\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu$ in the next verse, it may be worth while to mention the possibility that the required dative was $\beta\lambda\alpha\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota$ (Aesch. *Aj.* fr. 10 N² β , $\chi\rho\iota\sigma\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\alpha$, or $\beta\lambda\alpha\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\delta\iota$, Magn. *Lyd.* fr. 3 N² β , $\kappa\epsilon\chi\rho\iota\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\nu$). This Lydian scent, which is referred to by a number of early authors (e.g. Semon. fr. 14, Hipponax 2175 fr. 3, 11 seqq.), was certainly mentioned by Sophocles (fr. 1032 P, and, for that matter, by Aeschylus *Agam.* fr. 14 N² and Ion *'Omf.* fr. 24 N²).

Below the beginning of this line the overlayer is destroyed, but I am fairly sure that, if a *paraglyphus* had been written, it would still be visible.

4 $\eta \Lambda\upsilon\delta\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu \beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu$. . . (whether affirmative or interrogative) looks reasonably secure.

$\Lambda\upsilon\delta\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu$ is unexpected. The adjective is $\Lambda\upsilon\delta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ or $\Lambda\upsilon\delta\iota\omicron\varsigma$ in the three tragedians (as also in Ion) and I think it may be said that with a few exceptions (for instance, $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\eta\rho\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$) the extension of $\kappa\eta\eta\tau\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}$ in $-\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ is prose, comic, or earlier or later.

$\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu \mu\acute{\iota}\rho\omicron\nu \tau\acute{\omega}\nu \pi\alpha\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu \acute{\omega}\varsigma \eta \beta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\kappa\alpha\rho\iota\varsigma$, $\omicron\iota \delta\acute{\epsilon} \acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\iota\nu\acute{\omicron}\nu \mu\acute{\iota}\rho\omicron\nu$ *Et. Mag.* 212, 41 = Bekk. *Anecd.* 223, 10, and the like in other lexica. The word appears, prima facie as an adjective, in Sappho fr. 94, 19, as a noun in Pherecrates *Aj.* fr. 173 K. It was not hitherto specifically said to be Lydian.

5 I suppose $\theta\pi\omega[\epsilon] \theta\epsilon\lambda$. . .

6 $\sigma[\acute{\upsilon}] \kappa\rho\upsilon\nu$.

8 $\Lambda\upsilon\delta\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu$ above makes $\Sigma\alpha\rho\delta[\iota\alpha\nu\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\omega$ (cf. Aristoph. *Ach.* 112, *Pax* 1174) unobjectionable here and I suppose there can be no doubt that a Sardinian rug was mentioned, though it would be possible to find a different way of expressing its provenance. For these cf. Heracl. *en a P\epsilon\rho\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\omega\nu* (ap. Athen. 514 c $\delta\iota\eta\mu\iota$. . . $\pi\epsilon\zeta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma \acute{\upsilon}\pi\omicron\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\nu \psi\iota\lambda\omicron\tau\alpha\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\iota\omega\nu \Sigma\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha\nu\acute{\omicron}\nu$), Clearchus *en . . . T\epsilon\rho\rho\iota\theta\iota\omega* (ap. Athen. 255 c $\kappa\iota\lambda\eta\varsigma \acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\tau\rho\omega\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\varsigma \Sigma\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha\nu\acute{\omicron}\nu \psi\iota\lambda\omicron\tau\alpha\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\iota \tau\acute{\omega}\nu \pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omega\nu \pi\omicron\lambda\upsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu$), Varro *Her. Socrat.* (ap. Non. Marc. 539, 542 cubo in Sardinian tapetibus).

9 Apparently $\lambda\epsilon\upsilon[\kappa] \acute{\alpha}\iota \chi\rho\epsilon\upsilon\delta\iota$, and therefore in a choric part. ($\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}$ is not a possible reading.)

11 If *Tarant.* [is to be recognized—there are other possible articulations—there might be a reference to something of the same sort as the *Tarantivai βαβαί*, purple clothes, apparently mentioned by Achaicus (fr. 40 N²). But *Tarantivai* does not seem to have been written; *Tarantivai* may have been.

2805. PLAY

The obvious source of the following fragment is a tragedy or satyr play. In ll. 4-7 one character seems to be recommending another to hurry after a female hiding in the house. The following lyric, so far as I can tell, contains a foreboding of rape and murder.

Lines 4-7 would naturally be taken for iambic trimeters, and so they may be, but the hypothesis is not without difficulties. L. 7 lacks two syllables, ll. 4-6 only one; I can suggest no probable supplements which would bring all their left-hand edges into alignment. If the lines were trochaic tetrameters, enough elbow-room would be won to escape these difficulties, but besides any general improbability there are two particular objections, (a) that l. 6 would exhibit a scansion found in only two other places, (b) that the depth of the $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\zeta\theta\epsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$ of ll. 8-11 would be inordinately great.

The writing is a careful rounded upright bookhand of medium size, to be assigned, I suppose, to the early second century. The four accents appear to be due to the copyist.

]ε[
].[
]ουσα, αιδουσηω [

5]αισεκεινητηνφροβουμένηνσω []
]νεπιθώνκαπικυβελαικυρφη []
]νηκαταπηττουσανσ[.] ενέσταχυν []
]νκατατηνπρινκεκρυμμένηνλαθει []
]απαπαπαιε[]ε []
]βραχυτιτουμεσιδιουειγονδς []
10]μοροσαπαρ[.]ενφ[.]ματουσκοραις []
]επιμεγατο, εφλ[]κον []

The text is on two separate pieces. The inside edge, particularly of the left-hand piece, is apt to be ragged and twisted

3 The first α represented only by the lower end of the right-hand stroke; λ possible. The second α represented by the lower part of the right-hand stroke and part of the cross-stroke; anomalous, but not δ 5], a dot level with the top of the letters. The last ε curves backwards and in other circumstances might have been taken for υ 6], the upper part of a slightly convex upright 11. Between ο and ε a speck on the line to left of the gap and a flat stroke, its right-hand end hooked under to left, on the line to right of the gap

3 If παιδς (which I can in no way verify) ήχώ, the nearest parallel I can find is Alc. 130 34 άχω . . . γυνάκων. Eur. Hipp. 791 ήχώ . . . προσπόλων is called in question by critics in favour of ήχη, e.g. κάλυγγοσ ήχώ Eur. Troad. 1267 (ήχην Pierson), τώνδ' άνακτόρων άπο ήχοϋσ ιούκρησ Eur. Suppl. 88 seq. (ήχησ Nauck).

4 The most probable articulation and interpretation seems -αις, the person addressed being the same as in l. 6 -σνεϊς. θηράϊς, for instance, does not look incompatible with the context; cf. θηρώντες 'Ελένην Eur. Troad. 369. φωράϊς might be another possibility.

έσω 'within (the house)', as, e.g., Aesch. Cho. 921 ήμένας έσω.
5 If the line is an iambic trimeter, I can make no satisfactory suggestion for the lost syllable. ν]ων appears to be admissible as a reading.

έν πιθώνι πιθών is a place where πιθoi are stored: τας . . . αποθήκας του οίνου Ξενοφών μεν οίνωνας είρηκεν Έντολις δε πιθώνας Pollux vi 15. If επί κυβέλαις is to be parallel, it must be taken, not as 'on (the) boxes', but as 'in the box-room'. For this I should have expected άμφί in preference to έντι, and from καί, not ή, infer that jars and chests were kept in the same place.

5 seq. κρυφή . . . καταπηττουσαν, 'cowering in hiding'. Cf. Aesch. Eum. 252 ένθδδ' έστí που καταπακων (this and καταπήξω Soph. fr. 442 P. 1. 8 the only instances of καταπηττουσ in the tragedians).

6 An argument against supposing ll. 4-7 trochaic tetrameters is the consequent necessity of admitting in this line a scansion found only twice in the tragedians, at Aesch. Pers. 165 and Soph. Phil. 1402. If only one syllable is lost at the beginning, one of the possibilities to be considered is that -νην represents the object of καταπηττουσαν. Of this it has to be said that it is a construction found later and in prose, but not in the tragedians, who, however, offer υποπηττουσ (-ειν . . . θεουσ Aesch. P. V. 960, -ων χόλον ibid. 29) and πηττουσ (άπειλάς πηττας ibid. 174¹) so used.

6 seq. ο[υ] τνεϊς? The sense required seems to be 'hurry after her before she is hidden and cannot be found'. This might be expressed by something like ού τνεϊς ταχύν δρόμον κατ' αυτήν πριν κεκρυμμένην λαθείν;

¹ But some doubt attaches to this example. At Soph. Ichn. 1174 vi 19 seq. ουδέ φόφοις. . . πηττουσ exhibits the more naturally expected construction.

ού τνεϊς; as imperative, v. Kühner-Gerth i 176 or Gildersleeve, Syntax i § 271.

ταχύν I suppose implies some word for 'pursuit', 'search' or the like. I can suggest nothing better than δρόμος, but I can adduce no stronger support than the Homeric έπιοικι τάθη δρόμος Il. xxiii 375, τοίς . . . τέτατο δρόμος ibid. 758 (= Od. viii 121). A parallel of a sort may be seen in Eur. Hec. 271 ποίον άμυλλάμαι λόγον; Hel. 546 άρεγμα δευόν ήμλλημένην. On this hypothesis κατ' αυτήν will be 'on her track'. There are several examples of κατ'ά so used in Herodotus, e.g. iii 4, ix 53, but I can find none in tragedy except Soph. fr. 812 (898 Pearson; see his note).

If the line were a tetrameter, something like τρέτην κατ' αυτήν would seem apposite, but I have no satisfying suggestion for the preceding cretic. 'In the house itself' opposed to standing here in the street.

8-10 Dochmiacs.

8 άπαπαπα έέ: similarly Aesch. Agam. 1114 έέ παπαί παπαί, Eur. Hippol. 594 αλαί έέ.

9 seq.

βραχύ τι τών μέωι διοκει γονάς
μόρος άπ' άρ[ε]νω[ν] άδα[]μάτοιο κόραε.

If this is a single complete sentence, it is susceptible of translation as: By a small amount between will doom at the hand of males differ from childbirth for virgin girls. But βραχύ τι τó έν μέωι might be an independent sentence of the same kind as ού πολλόν τó μεσγύδ' at Theogn. 553. Cf. Eur. Alc. 914.

βραχύ τι, more or less equivalent to άλλων, is found in comedy (Aristoph. Thesmoph. 398, Plat. com. Φάων fr. 175, 2) and prose (Thuc. vi 12, Plat. Rep. vi 496 B, al.), but tragedy exhibits only βραχύ (Soph. Trach. 415, Electr. 1304; Eur. Ion 744, al.), except that at Eur. Sthenob. 14 the unmetrical τνεϊς έέ τι βραχύ is the reading of the MS.

τών μέωι: τοίς appears to me more appropriate than το. At Eur. Aesolus fr. 27, ι ή βραχύ τοι εθένος άνέρος.

With άλλων διαφέρει τι τó έν μέωι there is properly no place for έν μέωι, but a comparable superfluity is seen in Eur. Ion 1084 τι δ' έστí Φοίβωι καί τε κούων έν μέωι;

διοκει: διαφέρειν in the sense of 'be different from' not in Aeschylus or Sophocles, once in Euripides (Orest. 251) and not out of the way in comedy (usually in negative or interrogative sentences, e.g. Aristoph. Nit. 503, 1428, Cratin. Nem. fr. 108) and prose. Eur. Troad. 1248 τοίς θανούσι διαφέρειν βραχύ, εί . . . may be mentioned for its verbal similarity, but it exemplifies a use quite different from what is postulated here.

γονάς: γονή in the sense of 'parturition' is not very common in tragedy. Phoen. 355 δευόν γυναιξίν αί δει ώδύων γονάς, Ion 328 θέσπιςμα παιδών ές γονάς may be adduced from Euripides. I have no instance of the singular, unless it occurred at Eur. fr. 839 άπ' αιδερίου βλαστόντα γονης. τόκου would have been easier to interpret.

μόρος άπ' άρτέων: cf. άπ' Άργελας χερός τέθηγκα Eur. Orest. 1027, τήι άφ' ύμων τιμωρία Thuc. i 69, άδήςον σπαργών άπ' άνδρών Soph. O. C. 1533 seq.

άρετην used by all three tragedians as a synonym of άνήρ, e.g. μετ' άρτέων ψήφον έθεντ' άτιμώσαντες έρον γυναικων Aesch. Suppl. 643 seq., άρτέων . . . κλαγγά Soph. Trach. 206 seq., έίρον' άρτέων νόσον ταύτην νοσούμεν Eur. Androm. 220 seq.² In Eur. Melanipp. Desm. fr. 499, 1 seqq. εϊς γυναικας έξ άνδρών φύγοσ is taken up by αί δ' εϊς άμέλιουσ άρτέων. The facts are not made clear in the LSJ article.

άδαμάτοιο: cf. Aesch. Suppl. 143 = 153 ενάς άνδρών άγαμον άδάμα(ν)τον έκφυγειν, Soph. Aj. 450 άδάμα(ς)τοσ θεά (Athena).

ι I should have guessed επί μέγα τόδε φλέγει κακόν, but [εγεια] seems too long for the space, and even if another form of φλέγειν a letter shorter is chosen, there would still be hardly enough room.

If επί μέγα 'to a great extent, to a high degree', it has parallels (Thuc. i 118, 2; ii 97, 5) and many analogies (e.g. επί βραχύ Thuc. i 118, 2; επί μείζον Thuc. iv 117; επί πάν Xen. Anab. iii 1, 18) in prose, and analogies (though I think they are rarer) in verse, such as επί κυκρόν S. Electr. 414, επί μείζον S. Phil. 259, but I can find no other instance in the tragedians of επί μέγα itself.

¹ τοίς is not always easy to recognize. At Aesch. Agam. 242 I should write θώς (θ' ώς M).

² As the meaning seems to be, not 'we suffer in this a worse sickness than men', but 'we suffer this sickness but worse than men', I should have thought χείρον more logical than χείρον(α).

At Aesch. Agam. 260 I believe the truth to be that άρτεωσ is the genitive dependent on έρημωθεις, and not either the genitive dependent on θρόνος or the genitive of άρετην θρόνος.

2806. OLD COMEDY

Although the contents of Fr. 1 i of the following manuscript should make it possible to identify their source, if any record of it had been otherwise preserved, I have found nothing suitable among the fragments of Old Comedy and no name of a play to suggest that this prophecy might have been a feature of it. The only clue is that *μετεκβάλλειν* occurs nowhere in Greek but here, but that Cratinus used the derived noun.

The text is placed within lavish margins both between columns and below. It may be worth noting that fr. 1, more than 13½ in. wide, is a single sheet without joints. The hand is a medium-sized slightly sloping example of the well-represented angular type which I should have referred to the third century but that the note at fr. 1 i 10 looks to me like second-century writing. The two or three corrections might be attributable to this pen, the lection signs apparently to a finer point.

Fr. 1

Col. i

].
]ωνετ[]
]ειησετ[]μετεκ
 βαλωσιτουννιτροπου
 5 αλλατωνλοιπωνακουοναξιον[.]εστισοι
 παριγαρτεξουσινυ[ν]ιναιγυναικεσπα[.]ια
 πεντεμηνακα[.]τριμηνακαιτριακο[.]ημερα
 [.]πο[τ]ανεπιθυμωσιπληθοςα[.]ενατεκαιθηλεα
 ταυταδ'ηβησειπρωιναιπεντεκαιδεκημερων
 10 καταβειησουςιναλλωνπεντεκαιδεκημερων εντομετατουοντιχος
 προτουτουη
 καιγενειασουσινετερωνπεντεκαιδεκημερων

Fr. 1 Col. i 1] . . . [the foot of an upright, followed by the lower part of an upright descending below the line; perhaps a single π possible] . . . [a dot on the line, the lower part of an upright descending well below the line, the start of a stroke on the line 2 . . . [perhaps σ followed by the tail of a stroke curling up to right; resembles ω but not the ω of this hand

Fr. 1 Col. i L. 4 is an acatalectic iambic dimeter. There is no telling what preceded, but the projection of l. 3 beyond the end of l. 2 shows that more than one metre was represented.

Ll. 5-11 are catalectic trochaic tetrameters. But for the first of these lines, it would be reasonable to recognize an address of the audience by the chorus, that is, to take them for part of the *παράβασις* of the play, the *ἐπίρρημα* and *ἀντεπίρρημα* of the *παράβασις* of at any rate an Aristophanic comedy being characterized by the use of this metre.

The address of a single person in l. 5 appears to be inconsistent with this hypothesis. In fact, I can think of no explanation of the transition from the singular to the plural unless *σοι* refers to some collective noun, e.g. *δῆμος* or *πόλις*. In that case, this might still be the *ἀντεπίρρημα* of a *παράβασις*.

Fr. 1

Col. i

μετεκ-
 3 βαλωσι του ννι τροπου.
 5 αλλα των λοιπων ακουσιν, αξιον γ[αρ] εστι σοι.
 πασι γαρ τεξουσιν υμιν αι γυναικες πα[ρ]ηδία
 πεντεμηνα κα[ρ]η τριμηνα και τριακο[ν]τημερα.
 [δ]πος' αν επιθυμωσι πληθος, αρ[ρ]ενα τε και θηλεα.
 ταυτα δ' ηβησει πριν ειναι πεντεκαιδεκ' ημερων
 11 και γενειασουσιν ετερων πεντεκαιδεκ' ημερων
 10 κ̄τα βινησουσιν αλλων πεντεκαιδεκ' ημερων

Fr. 1 Col. i 3 seq. *μετεκβάλλειν* is not recorded, but Cratinus is credited with *μετεκβολή μεταβολή* and *ἐξάλλαξις* (fr. 427 ap. Phot. *lex.*). *μετεκβάλλειν* may presumably have any of the constructions of *μεταβάλλειν*, which is used both transitively and intransitively. In the context a reasonable guess is that *τοῦ ννι τρόπου* means the state *from* which the 'change' is made.

4 Cf. Thuc. i 6, 4 τὸν νῦν τρόπον, 'the present fashion'.

5 Cf. Aristoph. *Eq.* 624 ἀκούσαι γ' ἄξιον τῶν πραγμάτων, and for the dative *ibid.* 616 ἄξιόν γε πᾶσιν ἐστὶν ἐπολοῦξαι, Dem. *Fals. leg.* 310 οὐδ' ἐξείν . . . ὑμῖν ἄξιον.

6 Hdt. vi 69 τίςτοις γὰρ γυναῖκες καὶ ἐνεάμηνα καὶ δεκάμηνα καὶ οὐ πᾶσαι δέκα μῆνας ἐκτελέσασαι.

7 I cannot say for certain that -θη- was not written, but the remaining ink is compatible with the foot of the stalk of τ and does not in any way suggest the base of θ. In view of the κ' for χ' in ll. 9-11 (which also I cannot explain), I have taken τ as the *παράδοσις*.

8 ὄψα . . . πληθος: cf. κόσοι πληθος; Hdt. i 153, πληθος ὡς δικήλιοι Xen. *Anab.* iv 2, 2.

9 'Before they are a fortnight old': cf. Xen. *Memor. Socr.* i 2, 40 πρὶν εἰκόσις ἐτών εἶναι. The same phrase in the next two verses contains a genitive of a different nature.

10 seq. γενεάκουιν. 'The girls have been left behind.
 εν τι(ων) sc. αντιγράφου. 'In some copies these two lines are transposed.' Unless some joke that
 I have missed underlies the order presented by this manuscript, the alternative seems to me preferable
 on two grounds: (a) it would appear to a Greek the natural order; see, e.g., Alc. 120 where the marginal
 note has ταῦτα . . . εἰρωνείας εἰς τινα γήματα πρὶν γενεάκας, (b) in a sequence of three members ἕτερος
 applies more aptly to the second and ἄλλος more aptly than ἕτερος to the third.
 ἡμερών: the common genitive of time within which, 'in the next fortnight', cf., e.g., Hdt. vi 58
 ἐπέων θάψωσι, ἀγορῆ δέκα ἡμερών οὐκ ἴσταται σφί.

Fr. 1
 Col. ii

[.] . [.] . φ[
 λε . []υχα[
 αναμ[]μελ[
 επιτρ[]υμ[]νο[
 5 εγγυτ[] . υ[.] υς, []εα . []
 π . . ταγεμ[.] . . βιας[
 τέμενοςμ[.] γακαυ[
 πλατυ,πιςτοναπαε, . []
 ἰδρυσασθεφρεωνῶπ[
 10 περιδαντοδικαιων[] . νπρο[[c]]έδρ[]
 επιπασμενεργοις []ωντουσφιλ[]
 επιπασ[.]δεμυθοις [] . αταφαγειν[]

Fr. 2

τέμενος μ[ε]γα καὶ []
 πλατύ, πιςτόν ἄπασι . []
 ἰδρυσασθε φρεωνῶν ὑπ[]
 10 περὶ δ' αὐτὸ δικαίων[]
 ἐπὶ πᾶσι μὲν ἔργοις
 ἐπὶ πᾶσι δὲ μύθοις.

Col. ii 1 [.] . [.] . φ, the lower part of an upright hooked to right, cancelled by a diagonal stroke, c
 apparently likelier than ε, followed by the lower part of an upright descending well below the line
 2 . [.] a dot level with the top of the letters and two dots side by side below it on the line, followed by
 a faint trace on the line 4 . [.] a speck on a single fibre about mid letter 5 The *diple obelismene*
 represented only by a speck of the upper arm and the right-hand end of the dash [.] . , a flat stroke on
 the line [.] the lower part of an upright [.] apparently an upright followed by another upright,
 but the fibres are frayed out and the ink may be displaced; perhaps a single letter 6 After π
 prima facie the upper right-hand part of σ, but there are elements of an upright, descending well below
 the line, under its right-hand end Before 7 the upper part of a forward-sloping stroke [.] . , the foot
 of an upright and after an interval a dot on the line; perhaps [.] . [.] . [] should be written 8 . [.] two
 dots on the line, some way apart

Col. ii The only two certainly complete verses, of which therefore the metre is assured, are 11 seq.
 These are anapaestic penthemimers, like Aristoph. *Av.* 1318 seq. = 1330 seq. It is natural to see the
 same in l. 10, but I do not see how this metrical view is compatible with the requirements of language.
 L. 7, if complete, as prima facie it may be taken to be, is an anapaestic monometer; l. 8 is then
 either an anapaestic tripod or, as I suppose more likely, dimeter.

7 seqq. τέμενος apparently metaphorical. I suppose the object of ἰδρυσασθε, and what is referred
 to in αὐτό.

9 ὑπ[] appears most likely to represent ὑπό or ὑπέρ in anastrophe, though these are not the only
 possibilities. I can suggest nothing better than that the 'spacious reserve' is (or, is to be) 'established in
 your breasts', φρεωνῶν ὑπο.

10 seqq. 'In all deeds, in all words': αἰδώς ἐπ' ἔργοις πᾶσι Soph. *O.C.* 1268. The mention of a
 person seems to be implied.

Fr. 2 1 [.] . [.] . φ, an upright 3 [.] . [.] . φ, scattered specks; no letter verifiable

Fr. 2 1 προεδρ[]αν.

2 τοὺς φίλους.

3 καταφαγεῖν, though κ not verifiable.

2807. OLD COMEDY, *Ωραι?

The largest of the following fragments contains a word quoted from the *Ωραι of Cratinus. This word, *ἀραίζεσθαι*, would be apt to occur in comedy¹ and is in fact quoted also from Eupolis. But the triple occurrence in its immediate neighbourhood of cases of *ᾠραι* suggests the possibility that there is some relevance to the title of the play. Nothing is known of the theme of the *Ωραι of Cratinus and I can follow no thread of meaning in what is preserved of this ms. Aristophanes also wrote a *Ωραι, of which a fragment is quoted by Athenaeus, containing (as it seems) a discussion between two Seasons about the advantages of the Athenian climate.

The hand is a fair-sized example of a well-represented type of upright uncial, comparable with 844 and PSI 1212 and to be dated early in the second century. PSI 1212, Cratinus *Πλοῦτοι*, is adequately supplied with lection signs. 2807, apart from a couple of apostrophes, offers a bare text.

| Fr. 1 | Fr. 2 | Fr. 3 |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|
|], ω:ηλθετιςδιψ.[| ηθιοιον[|]γενε.[|
|], ἀνθρωποσηλ[| ωαα.[|]ακοτ[|
|]γερονιχητα[| εγωδ.[|], [ευαα[|
|]εθαικαιγα. ον.[| θααα.[|]μεηλ[|
| 5]νεφασκεταυτα[| 5]νατι[| 5]εμε[|
|]ν[.]λωσινα.[| [| [|
|]ο[.]ετωπαντ[| [| [|
|]ε[.]αεεμνη.ο.[| . | . |
|]πναδεκα.δ.ωνηηλ.[| . | . |
| 10]πνιααιδοι.δι[.]εκο.[| . | . |
|]μηνπατεχνωσγ'εστ[| . | . |
|]γταδεπεμο.και.[| . | . |
|]κλασθηραικαπι[| . | . |
|]νισθηραι [| . | . |
| 15]ληγγευχεκατα.[| . | . |
|]. [φιλοιπολλας.[| . | . |
|]ελθειωραιζομενο[| . | . |
|] | . | . |
|]ωνρωεωτερασωραα[| . | . |
|]νωρεων [| . | . |
| 20]ουθαρων [| . | . |

¹ It is conjectured at Aristoph. *Eccles.* 202.

Fr. 1 1], on the line the right-hand end of a stroke coming from left; perhaps μ likeliest . [, the upper left-hand arc of a circle 2], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke level with the top of the letters with a speck on the line below; neither γ nor τ suggested 4 After α the extreme lower end, below the line, of a stroke hooked to right Before ο the lower part of a stroke descending from left, having a projection to right near its top; above, ink not suggesting an accent but the upper end of a stroke descending, with a slight convex curve, to left . [, the start of a stroke rising to right, followed by the lower left-hand arc of a small circle; λ or μ? 6 . [, triangular letters 8], a dot level with the top of the letters and a hook to right below on the line Of]ε only the feet After η what looks like the cross-stroke of τ but with no trace of an upright . [, a dot level with the top of the letters 9 Between α and δ the tips of two uprights Before ω a serif to left below the line . [, the left-hand side of υ perhaps likeliest 10 να ι inserted, apparently by the writer Between οι and φ ink which I cannot reconcile with parts of any letters of this hand; at mid letter a cross-stroke with a thick upright at its left-hand end and a thin convex stroke at its right-hand end, followed by what resembles a reversed comma on the line with a trace to left and a trace to right level with the top of the letters . [, the left-hand end of a cross-stroke level with the top of the letters 12 After ο a speck just off the line . [, the foot of an upright strongly serifed to left 14], the lower left-hand arc of a circle 15], a speck below the line . [, an upright strongly serifed to left 16], an upright with top hooked to left 19], on the line a flat stroke with a short tail at its left-hand end

Fr. 2 1 marg. The first letter is prima facie α, but this does not account for a speck between the end points of the two sides. But it does not look as if this trace could have formed part of the base of δ 2 . [, the upper right-hand part of a loop 3 . [, a dot off the line 4 . [, the left-hand arc of a circle; I think ο, not ω

Fr. 3 1 . [, an upright 3], the lower end of a stroke descending from left 4, not more, might be missing in the gap between this and ε

Fr. 1 1 The inserted colon indicates a change of speaker.

8 Up to this verse the remains seem to be reconcilable with iambic trimeters, from here on with anapaestic dimeters (monometers 14, 19 seq.).

μ[γ]α εμνη: cf. ᾠ μέγα εμναί Νεφέλαι Aristoph. *Nub.* 291. As presumably there was no hiatus intended, the sign between η and ο represents a consonant, but none has been completed.

9 I suppose (ᾠ) πότνια, though this is not a form to be expected in comedy, except in some relation (quotation, parody) to a more elevated kind of verse. ποτνια was first written in 1. 10 also, but has been converted to the regular form.

καυθρων would, I think, be acceptable, but I cannot verify it. A reference to a particular ten men (e.g. those mentioned in Thuc. viii 67; Aristot. *Ἠθ. Πολ.* 29, 2, or the ten generals listed by Androtion, Schol. Aristid. 485) would presumably require the article.

10 In Aristophanes always ᾠ πότνια, and, except for ᾠ πότνι' *Ἐπιτεθια Lys.* 742, *Eccles.* 369, always ᾠ πότνια. There does not appear to be any particular reason for the *scriptio plena* here.

The vocative of αἰδώς being αἰδώς (ᾠ πότνι' *Αἰδώς Eur. Iph. Aul.* 821; fr. 436), αἰδοί must be supposed the dative αἰδοί or part of αἰδοίος.

11 και μήν ἀρεχνός γε . . . Aristoph. *Ran.* 106.

15 εὔγει.

17 ἀραίζεσθαι Κρατίνος *Ωραις (fr. 272), but also in Eupolis, ἀραιζομένη και θρυπτομένη fr. 358.

18 seq. I do not see the reason for the Ionic forms.



2808. COMEDY

Parts of iambic trimeters recognizable as belonging to a comedy, which I cannot identify but suppose to be Old more probably than New.

The writing is a fair-sized upright bookhand comparable with 1238, which is dated about the middle of the first century.

| | FR. 1 | Col. ii |
|----|----------|--------------|
| | (a) | (b) Col. i |
| |]εστοβ[|]ουεμπεκοις |
| |]οιπαθο[|]αρου· |
| |]οπραγ·[|]ραω |
| 5 | |]ιςθεοις· |
| | |]·c : o·[]· |
| 10 | | |

ηνπουγαρη[
ευριπιδηοδο·[
ηνγαταλαν η [
ικακατορομη·οθεν[
ωσου[]τανμ·[
]ημηφ[]ειπα·[
]ειονμ[
]ημ·ν[
]υc·[
]γε·[

FR. 2

· · ·
]μ·ρ·[
]ατο··[
]κτεκ[
]εγα[
5]τα·κα[
]νδ·ετ[
]ωc[
· · ·

FR. 2 1 Over μ a dot such as signifies cancellation. Before ρ only spectral remains, after ρ the lower left-hand part of ο or ε. 2 . . . [the foot of an upright, followed by a dot on the line and this by the foot of an upright

FR. 1 (a) There is a 'joint' at the right-hand edge

1]·, γ or τ 3]·, γ or τ [a dot level with the top of the letters

(b) Col. i 5]·, the upper right-hand arc of a circle

Col. ii 1 Above η the upper part of ε (or c), followed by a dot or the extreme top of a small circle
2 [an upright with a projection to left at top 3 The τ is unusually low and may have been inserted by the original hand in a space left for it. There is a blank between ν and η not filled 4 Of ν [only the left-hand upright; μ equally possible 5 [the left-hand arc of a circle 6 [a slightly convex upright 7]·, γ or τ 8 Between μ and ν the surface is stripped and only the extreme tops of strokes remain; ω may be possible, though the central apex looks anomalous 9 [I think, θ, but cannot rule out ε 10 [the top of the left-hand upright of μ or ν

FR. 1 Col. i 1 I suppose εc τὸ β[άραθρ]ον ἐμπέκοις. As the common phrase is εc τὸ β. ἐμβάλλειν (Aristophanes four times, cf. Demiańczuk, adesp. 24, 10) ἐμπέκοις may be taken as equivalent to a passive, 'be thrown into the pit'. I have no other instance.

5 The 'colon' for a change of speaker.

Col. ii 1 ποθ γάρ; 'certainly not'? Cf. Dem. *Pantaen.* 41. πὸθεν; in a similar use, much commoner; v. Blaydes on Aristoph. *Ran.* 1455.

3 There seems to have been trouble with Ἀταλάνη (who figured, among other places, in the *Μελέαγρος* of Euripides).

Several comic poets (the majority with a good deal of uncertainty) are credited with an Ἀταλάνη. See Kock i 119 (Strattis).

2809. OLD COMEDY

There is no clue, that I see, to the identification of the author or source of the following scraps, and only a couple are even recognizable as from an Old Comedy.

The text is written in a medium-sized upright round bookhand rather like P. RyI. 483 and like it probably of the second century. There are a few lection signs (apostrophes, fr. 1 i 7, fr. 2, 3, accents, fr. 1 i 7, 10, fr. 10, 2, fr. 3, 3, a rough breathing, fr. 1 i 11, a 'short', fr. 3, 3), most if not all by a different hand; the two corrections (fr. 1 i 12, fr. 7, 2) look as if they were by the same hand as the text.

| Col. i | Fr. 1 | Col. ii |
|--------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | · · ·] λει· | [|
| |] ω | [|
| |] α, ων | [|
| |] φυγωβα· [| [|
| 5 |] α· και· γε· [· ·] ω· | [|
| |] επλευρε· [· · ·] λαβειν | [|
| |] εμ' ὠζε· [· ·] δραις | [|
| |] μμαχου· [· ·] εμ/ηστιας | [|
| |] εκαιφο· ουειου· του | [|
| 10 |] γηπατουμενη· | απ· [|
| |] δουποειετ· ν· [· ·] υμμαχων· | απ· [|
| |] κοπωβον· [· ·] ι· | κ· [|
| |] παρεμ· [· ·]] | [|
| |] ηξωμε· [| [|
| 15 |] · αρεξ· [| [|
| |]· [| [|

Fr. 1 Col. i 1]·, a speck on the line 3 After a the foot of an upright 4]·, the foot of an upright with a dot to right 5]·, the start of a stroke rising to right; λ not much suggested 7]·, a tall upright with foot hooked to right 9 Between ο and ο a speck near the line There are two dots close together over α; not like the *trema* following, nor a stop 11 Of δ only part of the apex and the right-hand stroke Between τ and ν a speck, nearer ν, at mid letter 12]·, the top of an upright 13]·, the upper left-hand part of a circle; ο rather than ε suggested 14 η on a detached scrap, perhaps not rightly placed 15]·, perhaps π preceded by a dot at the left-hand end of the cross-stroke Of ρ only the upper right-hand side of the loop 16 The top of a circle

2809. OLD COMEDY

Col. ii 8 In the margin three dots, the second nearer to the third, and at a higher level than the others 9]·, converging strokes; a triangular letter or χ 12]·, the upper end of a stroke descending to right from the upper arm of κ 13]·, the upper end of a stroke descending to right

Fr. 1 Ll. 6-11 may be iambic trimeters.

5 In spite of what I say in the *app. crit.* χελ· seems unavoidable and in that case the dative of χελειον 'shell' is the only suggestion I can make.

6 Unless a sign of elision has been omitted, or unless an Ionic form is to be allowed, an unrecoded word is represented. ὠρέων appears twice in 2807 fr. 1, 18 seq. in an otherwise Attic context.

7 ὦ Ζεῦ, τί δράεις;

8 συμμαχουε πέμψεις τινά·.

9 No doubt ψόφους, though φ is unverifiable, and ψόθος also is said to mean (*inter alia*) θόρυβος, Hesych. in ν., cf. Theognost. *can.* p. 54.

11 δόθος apparently belongs to the high style. It does not occur in comedy. τῶν συμμαχων·.

| Fr. 2 | Fr. 3 |
|---|----------------|
| · · ·] [| · · ·]η· [|
|] εχθροι· κα· [|] εεσπ· [|
|] εσιμ· [|] τί· α· [|
|] π' ον· [|] σπαι· [|
| · · · | 5]· ετα· [|
| Fr. 2 α]·, a thick dot slightly above the top of the letters |]· καιδ· [|
|]·, the left-hand arc of a circle |]· νδα· [|
| | · · · |

Fr. 3 1]·, the foot of an upright with a speck on the line to right; perhaps κ or ν, or two letters 3]·, a slightly backward sloping upright. Between this and τ more than the normal space but no ink remaining 4]·, the tip and lower part of a stroke descending from left]·, a cross-stroke level with the top of the letters 5]·, the end of a cross-stroke just above the top of the letters 7]·, a trace just below the general level

| Fr. 4 | Fr. 5 |
|---|--------------------|
| · · ·] αφ· [| · · ·] ρχαρ· [|
|] ονπ· [|] α· [|
|]· [| · · · |
| Fr. 4 1]· close to the edge of a stroke descending to right? | 3]·, the tip |

Fr. 6

· ·
] εδ[
] γου[
 · ·

Fr. 6 1], a speck level with the top of ε
 2], I think likelier than τ

Fr. 7

· ·
] cτερ.[
] οιδβο[
] υμον.[
] ..[
 · ·

Fr. 7 Fr. 7, 8 are darker than the rest
 1], a speck level with the top of the letters
 3], the left-hand three-quarters of a circle
 4 The top of a stroke suggesting α; a short flat stroke perhaps dipping at its right-hand end; the upper ends of two diverging strokes

Fr. 7 2 The only recorded Greek word beginning οιδβο- is οιδβουκόλας, Aesch. *Suppl.* 304. None begins οιδβο-, οί' οβο[, οί' δβο[, οιδ βο[are manageable, but there are no signs to show they are meant.

Fr. 8

· ·
] .[] .[]
] αππα[
] εεδρ.[
 · ·

Fr. 8 There is a 'joint' at the right-hand edge
 1], the bottom left-hand arc of a circle
], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke touching near the top ε or θ
 3], the upper left-hand arc of a circle

Fr. 8 2 ἀππα[παί, if this was the text, only at Aristoph. *Vesp.* 235.

Fr. 9

(a) · ·
] .[
] ιναπον[
] οιδε .[
] τηγκ .[
 5] επιτρειβ[
] αυοειναιτ[
] .ητιτωνκ .[
 · ·

(b) · ·
] υ[
] κα[
] οψ[
 · ·

(c) · ·
] .[
] ευδ[
] των[
] κυμε[
 5] οτισε[
] οξε[
] τω[
] >[
] []
] []
] . ΕΠΙΤ . .[
] []
] []
 · ·

Fr. 9 Though I cannot follow the vertical fibres I am fairly confident that these fragments are from the same column. There are reasons for placing (c) lowest. I can see no evidence about the relative positions of (a), (b)

(a) 3 . .[the top of a circle, followed by the tip of an upright 4], the lower left-hand arc of a circle 7], the upper part of an upright], the middle of the left-hand side of a circle

(b) 3 Of ψ[only the upper end of the left-hand arm

(c) Lower margin], the lower part of a stroke rising to right . .[an upright, damaged at the top, followed by the foot of an upright

Fr. 9 Apparently trochaic verse.

(a) 3 Very likely *ol θεοί*, but this is not verifiable and even these letters allow of various constructions.

5 *ἐπιτρ(ε)β[ε]της* cf. Aristoph. *Thesm.* 557, *Av.* 1530. If the writing in the lower margin of (c) is to be read and supplemented *ἐπιτρ[ε]β[ε]της*, it looks as if there were some relation between the two occurrences, but the sign to left of *ἐπιτρ.* [is not the 'hook',] seen for instance at Bacchyl. coll. 22, 38, used to refer upwards.

6 *αἶθε*: see Blaydes's collections on Aristoph. *Lysist.* 385 and add Menand. *Epilep.* 581, *Perikeir.* 163.

7 I suppose *μῆ*, though this is not immediately suggested.

Fr. 10

Scattered specks over two lines

5]ερκ[
]ἄμ[
]πα[
]τρο[
]

Fr. 10 3], the left-hand arc of a circle; though there is a trace within, I think *ο* or *ω* likelier than *ε* 5], specks, one just below the level of the left-hand end of the bar of *π*, the other on the line 6], the upper left-hand arc of a circle, *φ* not verifiable

Fr. 11

5]ρ.γ[
]πγγμ[
]γομφ[
]καγγ[
]κτυπ[
]αγξ...[
]δαπαριδα[
]....[

Fr. 11 1 The first three letters are represented by ink which has soaked through on the underlayer], *α* or *δ* 2 Between *ρ* and *γ* perhaps *α* acceptable 5 seq. In the interlinear space between *κ* and *α* what now looks like an 'acute' rather than a *paraglyphus* 6 After *ξ* the foot of an upright turning to right, followed by a dot on the line, then two traces on the line, the first apparently part of a descending, the second of a rising, stroke], the lower part of a stroke curving down from left, followed by a short arc from the lower left-hand side of a circle 8 Of the last three letters one appears to be

π, but I cannot tell whether the first or the second, and I cannot combine the remaining traces on either hypothesis

Fr. 11 2 Since the transcript was made a flake has broken off the edge of the fragment, so that the left-hand part of *μ* is no longer recognizable.

Fr. 12

] [
]ταυτε[
],.ρυ[
].]

Fr. 13

]υδ[
]καπ[
]π[

Fr. 12 2], the upper end of a stroke descending to right, followed by the right-hand arc of a circle 3 The right-hand end of a cross-stroke as of *γ*

Fr. 13 2 There may be a *trema* over the *ι* and an interlinear addition over the right-hand side of *π*, but these and some other marks may be casual ink

Fr. 14

5]α..[
]α..[
]...[

Fr. 15

]ηδ[
]ωμ[

Fr. 15 1], a slightly backward-sloping upright

Fr. 14 Partly stripped
1 A trace level with the top of the letters, followed by *τ* or the left-hand part of *π* 3], a thick dot on the line 4], the top of an upright with a projection to right near the tip 5], two uprights, the second having a stroke rising to right from its foot; if *π*, I cannot account for the rest 6 A short arc from the lower right-hand side of a circle, followed by the upper part of an upright; next, three traces at about mid letter

Fr. 16

κδ.[
ματ[
ω[

Fr. 16 1 .[, an upright with a stroke starting to right from near its top; η? 3], γ or τ

Fr. 17

καικο.[
[
[
ε[

Fr. 17 1 The letters are slightly larger than the rest and the space between l. 1 and l. 4 greater than the normal allowance for three lines .[, below the line the foot of an upright turned to right

2810. OLD COMEDY

Not much is to be said of the fragment printed below, which is in many places uncertain or impossible of decipherment and preserves at best no more than half of the verses legible in it. Ll. 10-24 are hardly doubtfully anapaestic dimeters (which occur in various places in Aristophanic comedy), divided by a *paragraphus* into two parts of nine and six verses respectively. I can make no pretence of grasping their tenor.

The text is written in a medium-sized slightly sloping hand comparable with 1604 and P. Ryl. 529 and dated in the first half of the third century.

κ[κορ.[
αι τουσ[
κφ ιτ[
κυδα.[
5]ον[. οδε[
τ[λαχ[
φίλο.[
ουδ ετ[
αι[
10]ρωτο.[. σω.[
ρονιδε θα[
αν ρμη. α[
κ[. μετωπον[
καιτηνγαστεραφ[
15]καιτηκεφαλη[
ωστ' αποκλε ε ντ[
οποτανγαρ δημ[
ουτωσε θυςμεις[
τ.[μη ρκειν[
20]υποτ. ηςκαθ' υ[
και .[παιδωνο.[
οιπατερ' ειπεινω[
ενταικινοδοισιν.[
καιταυγαλεγουε'ο.[
25]τρασο^ο εμ. . . .[
εμ. . . ω[

. . . [] ρον ιδεζεθα[ι
γ[αν ρμη. [] α[
κ[α] το μετωπον [
και την γαστερα φ[
και την κεφαλη[ν
ωστ' αποκλείειν τ[
όποταν γάρ ιδη μ[
ούτως εύθυς μεις[
τ.[]μηδ ρκειν[
υποτ. ης καθ' υ[
και τ.[] παιδων ογ[
οί πατέρ' είπειν ου[
έν ταϊσιν οδοϊσιν.[
και ταυτα λέγουε' ομ[
εμ. . . ω[

In many places the surface is so rubbed that the letters have almost completely or have completely disappeared. Where the damage is less severe and scattered traces survive I have reported those that represent a restricted choice of letters

1 After ρ a triangular letter? 3 Of τ[only the left-hand end of the cross-stroke 4 Of δ only the base, of ε only the apex 5 *arg.*], on the line the turn-up of a stroke descending from left After ν an upright against the top of its right-hand upright, followed after a blank, by a cross-stroke having o (?) attached to its right-hand end 7 .[, a forward-sloping stroke, but ν not suggested I see no *paraglyphus*, which one would expect to find accompanying the *coronis* 9 Before a ink compatible with κ, but not suggesting it 10],, the foot of an upright, followed by an upright hooked to right at the foot; not like π as made elsewhere After ο the foot of an upright, before c a dot on the line, about halfway between them the top of an upright 11],, two diverging strokes as of the lower part of χ Before ρ the foot of an upright 12 p[hardly credible, but I see no better interpretation of the ink Between ν and ρ perhaps the top of ο .[, a slightly forward-sloping stroke, followed by the lower part of a second],, a thin stroke rising to right from below the line and having a projection to right at its middle 19 Of δ only the middle of the left-hand side and the base. The following letter is represented by a small loop, open downwards, level with the top of the letters, and a ligature to ρ 20 Between τ and η the left-hand end and the right-hand end of cross-strokes level with the top of the letters], the base of a small circle and a dot above and to right above the line 21 τω[not verifiable 23], an angle open to right 25 *arg.* 1 Possibly]στ or]στ 2 Perhaps a repetition, but]τ not verifiable After μ two forward-sloping strokes, the first having traces of a cross-stroke to right of its top, but π not suggested

2 *arg.* α is in the hand of the text and would be expected to belong to a preceding column, which appears to be out of the question here.

5 *arg.* in a small hand may well refer to the nature of the change (e.g. of speaker) indicated by the *paraglyphus* on its right.

9 Apparently *ἐπελεθεῖς* of a single line, unless the erasure of ink to left has been exceptionally complete.

11 *λαμπρὸν ἰδέσθαι* may be thought of. λ and π will pass; α is not suggested by the remaining trace; in the place of μ any letter might stand. *ἰδέσθαι* Aristoph. *Thesmoph.* 800.

20 The doubtful letter after τ would naturally be taken to be τ, that before η either τ or γ. There is no room for more.

25 *arg.* The note (repeated?) or notes no doubt refer to the text on their right. δ χο(ρδς).

2811. COMMENTARY ON AN IAMBOGRAPHER?

The scraps put together below are found on the back of a roll which contained a prose composition that I have not been able to identify. It appears to mention A]επτωνη[but is not part of any extant speech nor of the thirteenth Platonic letter or the fifth letter of Aeschines. This must have been a handsome manuscript, being written in a firm well-spaced bookhand comparable with 1234. I suppose it is to be dated in the first half of the second century.

The text on the back is obviously a commentary, but it is hard to be certain on what. There are some grounds for supposing, on a verse writer, and if θεοῖσι τ' εὔχεσθαι, fr. 2, 8, was undoubtedly a lemma, there would be no question. *ετυπάζει*, fr. 5, 3 and 7, and *κυσοδακνία*], fr. 5, 10, or *κυσοκνηγία*], fr. 5, 13, are clearly lemmata and much more likely to come from the vocabulary of verse than of prose. *κυσο* and its derivatives seem to be characteristic of the Ionic, or at least not of the Attic, vocabulary.¹ On the other

¹ But *διακυσοκαλέων* at 2743 fr. 8 ii 3, Strattis, *Λημμομήδα*.

hand, it would be expected that the crasis of τῶι ἀτῶι, fr. 5, 10, would be represented in an Ionic text by τῶντωι, but a lemma might not be accurate on such a point. But if these considerations suggest the possibility that these fragments represent another commentary on Hipponax, I can do nothing to confirm the hypothesis, and on the whole I suppose fr. 5, 7-9 must be taken to be adverse to it. Whatever it is, it is written in a hand which is a fair example of the common angular type believed to be used from the middle of the second till the fourth century. I should not suppose this specimen to fall late in the third and might even suggest the end of the second, if that did not imply a rather short life for the original contents of the roll.

| | Fr. 1 | |
|--|---------|---------|
| | | Col. i |
| | | Col. ii |
| |] | .[|
| | | [|
| | | a[|
| | 5 | [|
| |]φα | τ[|
| |]θε | θ.[|
| |]τα | λ.[|
| |]ρον | κ.[|
| |]γ | 10 μ[|
| | 10]μει | τ.[|
| |]ορφε | ρ[|
| |]υται | τ.[|
| |]εμιν | ε.[|
| |]υρ[| |

Fr. 1 Col. i 1 An upright descending into l. 2 and turning out to right; perhaps a headless ρ 2 Perhaps ν but anomalously looped 3],, the end of a stroke from left touching c at mid letter; a? 13],, the right-hand end of a cross-stroke touching the top of ε; τ not much suggested Col. ii 7 .[, an upright 8 .[, perhaps α 9 .[, a trace compatible with α, or possibly with λ 11 .[, an upright with the foot hooked to right; possibly the left-hand stroke of ω 14 .[, a speck level with the top of the letters

Fr. 2

. . .
 . . .
]αῖτουςνη[
], τ[.]εφομεν[
 5]αλους ενο[.] . ρφ[
]ραντουςπαρ[.] αλεικ[
], εργασιαν αυτοκ[.
], καιλεγεινητοτε[
]θεισιγτ' ευχεσθαι[
], ιπαντοςηλογου[
 10]νοιτοθεοστις . . .[
], στω στρ[
]τρ, τονοχ[
]εαιδελωμ[
], οιπροθυμ[
 15]νδικοιομ[
], . . . οσοεξησλ[
]σθαοτσα[
], ν[.]

Fr. 2 and 3 look as if they cannot have been far apart, but I cannot place them in any particular relation to one another

Fr. 2 1 The foot of a stroke descending well below the line, followed by the lower part of an upright 3], the turn up of ε, c suggested 4], the right-hand end of a stroke, touching a at mid letter, and a dot below it below the line], . . . perhaps the overhang of c touched by the tail of φ in l. 3; if so, followed by π φ[remade by ι m. 5], one or two faint dots; no letter verifiable 6], the lower end of a stroke descending from left, above which the right-hand end of a slightly domed stroke level with the top of the letters; κ, χ, or c not suggested For αυτο I am not sure that αυτο is not to be read], a dot about mid letter 7], an upright with a median trace to left 9], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke touching ι, which is unusually tall, below its top 10 . . .], the top of ο or θ, the top of ε, the left-hand branch of υ or χ suggested 11], the top and bottom of an upright Of ρ[only the lower end of the stalk 12 Between ρ and τ presumably a intended, but not now to be made of the ink 14], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke; ε suggested 15 φ apparently made out of ο by ι m. 16], the upper end of a stroke descending to right, followed by the right-hand side of a small loop level with the top of the letters

Fr. 3 4], an upright 5], the lower end of a stroke curving down from left

Fr. 2 3 στ[ρ]εφομεν[suggested,
3 παρακαλει likely.

Fr. 3

. . .
 . . .
]λοιθ[
]εμετα[
]νε[.
 5], σαιμ[

Fr. 4

. . .
 . . .
].[
]εστ[ι]]υτωσιτρ . . .[
]ητετουκαρπου μ[
]ητεαμμωντεσο[
 5], ωστρειαικοντα[
]μ . ν[

Fr. 4 2 Of τ[ι] only the lower parts . . .], a dot level with the top of the letters to right of which on the line the foot of a stroke hooked to right, followed by the lower part of an upright 3 υκ touched by ι m. 4 μ on π?, ι m. 6 Tops of letters. Between μ and ν only one or two specks

Fr. 4 2 ο]δτωσ[.

τρου, seems unavoidable, but υ would be anomalously written. If υ, τρυγ[is a natural guess.

4 I should have thought that π was written on μ (not μ on π), but μ produces a series of letters of which it is easier to make something and apparently with some relevance to the preceding. ? μ]ήτε τοθ καρποθ. μ]ήτε μ]ήτε άμάντες.

Fr. 5

(a)

(b)

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| |]. αγαμ[|].[| | |
| |].[] ηνπαρ[|]χαγα[| | |
| |]αε, νπ, . ειαμμ[|]στυ.[| α στυπάζει | Αμμ[ώνιος |
| |]παμε[]ξυλοκοπησω[|]τονε . . .[| παιε[] ξυλοκοπήσω[|]τονε . . .[|
| 5 |]καιτ[.]]παραρχιλοχω[|]παρθε[| και τ[δ] παρ' Αρχιλόχω[ι |]παρθέ- |
| |]οιθυρεωναεστν[|] . χαιρι[| νοι θυρέων άπεστύ[παζ |]ον Χαίρι[|
| |]τυπαζει στυπ ακ[|] . ιλευκα[| ε]τυπάζει στυπιακ[|] . ιλευκα[|
| |]ωμπιλλ, υτιθη[|]γταταιπ[|]ωμπιλλ, υτιθη[|]γταταιπ[|
| |]ανκοραι'επλι[|]νκ[. |]αν κόραι' επλι[|]νκ[. |
| 10 |]ηγκυσοδακν[. |]ενταυ[|]ην κυσοδακνια[|] . έν ταυ- |
| |]ωικατατοναυ[|]νοιστρ[| τ]άι κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν .[|]ν τοῖς πρ[ο- |
| |]ρημενοικ[|]νδιδω[| ει]ρημένοις κ[|]ν δίδω- |
| |]ραντωικυσοκρησ[|]πρωκ[. | ει]ν αὐτῶι κυσοκνησ[ιῶν |]πρωκτ[|
| |]μιανήφ του[|]ου και[| ψ]ω]ριῶν ἔν' ηφ του[|]ου και[|
| 15 |]ρκ . [. . . .]ν ε[|]θανατρ[| | |
| | |]ητ[| | |

Fr. 5 The relative levels of (a) and (b) are fixed by the cross-fibres. Their distance apart is not determinable by external evidence. The internal evidence of the text on the back (above) suggests an approximate but not a precise estimation of the interval. The text on the front provides no evidence since the gap falls in the blank space between columns

1],, prima facie the right-hand part of τ],, on the line a loop open to right],, the feet of two uprights, perhaps separate letters 2],, the lower part of an upright],, γ , τ , or even π , apparently possible],, the lower part of an upright 3 Above the first letters a dot on a single fibre in the interlinear space],, a dot on the line Of ζ only the turn-up and the tip of the overhang 4],, the lower part of an upright with a dot on the line immediately to right, perhaps the base of ϵ , followed by the foot of an upright 5],, a cross-stroke touching the left-hand angle of π ; perhaps ϵ , but α not ruled out 6 Of],, only the base;],, equally possible 7 Between π and ϵ a trace not accounted for, just above mid letter],,, perhaps the right-hand ends of the overhang and of the cross-stroke of ϵ , followed by a small crescent, facing left, at mid letter, resembling the upper part of ξ , but much lower than ξ in l. 4 8 I am not sure whether or not a letter is lost between λ and ν],, a trace not quite level with the top of the letters $\tau\alpha\iota$, there is a curved stroke over the tip of ι not accounted for 9],, an upright; I am not sure whether or not there is the right-hand end of an accompanying cross-stroke against the top of α],, not prima facie $\alpha\iota$ or ν],,, perhaps η , but anomalous. If],, ν , not],, 10 Of],, only a trace of the apex],, a trace about mid letter 12 The count of letters is uncertain. After κ elements of an upright followed by a dot level with its top, then strokes resembling the lower part of the left-hand upright and the cross-stroke of η , then a triangular letter, δ or λ , followed by the lower part of an upright descending well below the line 14 Midway between ϕ and τ a crescent, open to right, on the line, followed by an upright; on either side of these scattered dots Of τ only the cross-stroke 15 In the middle of the line the papyrus is broken off just below the tops of the letters, which are also otherwise damaged. The count is more or less a guess. Of],, only the top left-hand arc; π might be an alternative to $\tau\rho$]

Fr. 5 The closest estimate of the interval between (a) and (b) looks likely to be arrived at by postulating $\kappa\alpha\tau\grave{\alpha}$ $\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\alpha\delta\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\tau[\acute{\omicron}\rho\sigma\eta]$ or $\tau[\acute{\omicron}\rho\delta\sigma\eta]$ (Hdt. i 5 with Stein's note) in l. 11. In that case $\kappa\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\tau[\acute{\omicron}\rho\sigma\eta]$, l. 6, and $\kappa\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\tau[\acute{\omicron}\rho\delta\sigma\eta]$, l. 13, may be taken as about occupying the available space. As the facing edges of the two fragments are irregular, the establishment of these facts is most of the time of no practical importance. 3 α must be the first letter of the line. Unless it is a complete word, that is, δ or $\delta\alpha$, which I should say was unlikely, it must have been preceded by a vowel.

Hesych. $\kappa\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\tau[\acute{\omicron}\rho\sigma\eta]$ $\beta\rho\sigma\eta\tau\acute{\alpha}$, $\psi\sigma\phi\epsilon\iota$, $\acute{\omega}\theta\epsilon\iota$.

$\chi\mu\mu[\acute{\omega}\nu\iota\omicron\varsigma]$],, $\kappa\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\tau[\acute{\omicron}\rho\sigma\eta]$ $\mu\alpha\epsilon[\epsilon\iota]$? Ammonius interprets bludgeons as hits with a stump.

$\chi\mu\mu[\acute{\omega}\nu\iota\omicron\varsigma]$ and $\chi\alpha\iota\rho\iota$, l. 6, may be considered to lend one another support. These two followers of Aristarchus are quoted in the scholia on Aristophanes. The piece on which the present commentary is written appears to be literature of a comparable kind.

The $\chi\alpha\iota\rho\iota$ of Aristophanes and other comic poets can hardly be considered here.

4 $\xi\upsilon\lambda\omicron\kappa\omicron\tau\eta\sigma\omega$: one of the senses of $\xi\upsilon\lambda\omicron\kappa\omicron\tau\eta\sigma\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ is 'beat with a club', though the lexicon gives no earlier sources for this meaning than Polybius and Arrian. I must suppose that $\xi\upsilon\lambda\omicron\kappa\omicron\tau\eta\sigma\omega$ is adduced, presumably in a quotation, for the parallel in meaning. But I do not understand the abruptness of its appearance.

5 $\theta\upsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega\upsilon$ $\alpha\pi\epsilon\kappa\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\tau[\acute{\omicron}\rho\sigma\eta]$ is Archil. fr. 127, $\mu\alpha\rho\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega\upsilon$ and what preceded is new.

6 seqq. I should guess, an interpretation of $\kappa\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\tau[\acute{\omicron}\rho\sigma\eta]$ offered by Chairis, followed by a quotation that goes as far as $\kappa\theta\rho\alpha\iota$ in l. 9. As the quotation, though I cannot in the least follow a thread of sense in it, seems at any rate irrelevant to words signifying 'beating', perhaps it is a lemma. If so, an Ionic author is ruled out by $\kappa\theta\rho\alpha\iota$ for $\kappa\theta\upsilon\rho\alpha\iota$.

10 Hesychius has $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\omicron\delta\alpha\kappa\iota\alpha$ $\psi\omega\rho\iota\alpha$, emended, since the noun is $\psi\omega\rho\alpha$, to $\acute{\omega}\theta\epsilon\iota$. . . $\acute{\omega}\theta\epsilon\iota$. This may be right, but other possibilities are easily thought of, so that I am uncertain whether I am right in accenting $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\omicron\kappa\eta\gamma\epsilon\iota\alpha\upsilon$. . . $\psi\omega\rho\iota\alpha\upsilon$ in ll. 13 seq. or whether the truth may not be $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\omicron\kappa\eta\gamma\epsilon\iota\alpha\upsilon$ $\mu\upsilon\alpha\kappa\tau\omicron$ $\psi\omega\rho\iota\alpha\upsilon$.

11 seq. 'in the same . . . as the aforesaid . . .'

14 $\acute{\omega}\theta\epsilon\iota$ η ? 'so that the sense is'.

2812. COMMENTARY ON A TRAGEDY?

Commentaries on poetical texts resemble each other very much in method and layout. Some are more liberal than others in their provision of means for distinguishing the lemmata (*paragraphi*, projecting lines, blank spaces, colons, or other signs) and the present specimen is in this respect extremely simple, using only the *paragraphus* and projecting line (n. on fr. 1 (a) ii 12). So far as I can judge it was neither diffuse nor rambling and some learning is evinced in the quotation of Dionysius, Nicander (?), and perhaps Alcman. Apollodorus was evidently not directly used.

What has been preserved of the text to which the commentary applies is in iambic trimeters of a sort which prima facie come from a tragedy. I can make no guess what tragedy. From what we are told in the upper part of fr. 1 (a) ii one may infer that there was a reference either to concerted action by Poseidon and Apollo, such as they took against Laomedon, or similar action, such as the one took against Laomedon, the other against Laocoon. But the reference may have been incidental. Certainly Laomedon and Laocoon cannot have occurred as principals in the same play.

One must take legends as one finds them but I cannot refrain from pointing out that great difficulties would be removed and the view I have propounded about the argument contained in ll. 16-36 much altered, if it were allowable to suppose that Laocoon (whose name is both times supplied) did not come into the question at all, but that what the commentator says is simply, that in the play (as in Nicander's version of the story) Laomedon was punished by Poseidon through the dispatch of a sea monster and by Apollo through the dispatch of sea-serpents, or rather, to speak more accurately, that there was something in the play which could be interpreted to mean that. But to suppose this requires the transference of an elaborately detailed and multifariously attested feature of the Laocoon story to Laomedon and I know of no evidence that would justify it.

The hand is a legible cursive without abbreviations which I should assign to the first century. The writer has corrected himself in two or three places; in l. 28 c of $\kappa\omicron\lambda\omega\nu\alpha\varsigma$ seems to have been inserted by another pen. There are no lection signs. χ against fr. 1 (a) ii 5 may call attention to the proper name. The purpose of the heavy dot against l. 37 does not appear.

Fr. 1 (a)

| Col. i | Col. ii |
|--------------|--|
|], ητος | καίφοιβοσαπολλω[|
|], την | αθλησαντεο .ο.[. . .].[|
|], θει | , ενπο . . . δωναφην .[|
|], σαμεν | μεδοντι τοτειχοςτονδ .[|
| 5], τον | 5 ✕ καιδιονυσιοςγουναναλ[|
|], .μος | τωιφηνουτωσμεταδε[|
|], αιαλκμ | μμηνησκειανοντησπ .[|
|], ριτουγα | τρωςεινωτοποσειδωνος .[|
|], υκηθβεν | , οτειχοςπεριτροιαναπολλ[|
| 10], ναφισ[| 10] οισ[. . .]στατησα[.]τοσλαομ[|
|], .στρα[|] κα[. . .] κεναυτο[.]στονμι[|
| |] λη[.]ασειβεβαλενκαίλογο .[|
| |] ριασωντωσεπαληθειασα .[|
| |]σειδωνοςλεγεταικαιθεμι[|
| | 15], τεσειμοι τουτωιπρ[|
| |]ολλωνμοσιενιοιδεκ .[|
| |]ηητικωσκη[. . .] .ωστ[.] |
| |]οσκαιεπιτ[.]ολλωνικυντετ[|
| |] ανδροςεξειργασθαιανδοσειεν .[|
| | 20]στοριαντονμεγαρποσειδωνα .[|
| |]ωιλαομεδον[.]ιτοκητοσεπιπε .[|
| |]ολλωνατους . . εργασαμενουστ[|
| |]οσιονδρακοντασγραφωφεντη .[|
| |] τοντροπον τουτονιλοσδαφραδη[|
| | 25] περιδωμενατηςοδηλαομεδο .[|
| |] ρεκτηλιπετιμηνοςπρωτοςψυθι[|
| |] λησισατομυθουσεινωτοσειδαω .[|
| |]μαδασαμφικολωνασλαυειονπ .[|
| |]αρτυγατο . . ρρηφοιβοςδι[|
| | 30] . . . [. . .] . [. . .] . ο . [|
| | σχεδε[.] ηλασεκητοςπανταδελη[|
| |] καταχυνεσκεδελαουσθηρειουδορ .[|
| |]λοσπροκρινατοπασασαταροθυμμβρα[|
| | 35] αλσε θρεψεδρακοντασποικην . . [|
| |] ανοσπρολιποντ . καλυδαναιε[|
| |] υπερ ωμινεπασαντοσισαθεασε[|
| |] ρωι . . λ . αφειτεμσειτουβοτηραρχ[|
| |] ρω . ν . καταχρησειεφηγητητουπ[|
| |] τοδεαφειτεαντιτουπροιε[|
| | 40] νδε . ονξυνηλιωιτωνων .[|
| |] . [.] . [.] . νκυκλοςηρασαθαν[|
| |] δο . [.] . ιμητοργιασταςτο[|
| |] τον[. . .] ριζομοιροντιθεμι[|
| |] . [. . .] . ωσανειλεγενθυσια[|
| | 45] κυριωσελεγοντο . [|
| |] ιατοενταισδργαιε[|
| |] . λεις . αιουσδεκα[|
| |] τεσεντασ . [|
| |] ρφ[|

Fr. 1 (b)

], υ
], . [.] . [.] . [.] . η
] του . [.] .
], οπου[.] . ι
] φαρων
], αιτην
], η . ουε[
], ασπρ [.]
] φαρων
], ιεβη
], ικ . [.] . νυ
], νμ[.] .
] ιςυμβ[
] ινηκτ[
], τοισπε . [

| | |
|---|-----------|
| καί Φοίβος Απόλλων [ἦραι Λαιομέδοντι πολίσσαμεν | |
| ἀθλήσαντε. ο. [. . .] . [| τὸν |
| μὲν Ποσειδῶνά φησιν . [| τῶι Λαιο- |
| μέδοντι τὸ τείχος τὸν δὲ [Ἀπόλλωνα | - |
| 5 και. Διονύσιος γοῖν ἀναλ[| - |
| τωι φησιν οὕτως· μετὰ δὲ[| - |
| μμηνήσκει αὐτὸν τῆς ἀπ . [| τοῖς |
| Τρῶσιν, ὅτε Ποσειδῶνος μ[ἐν | |
| τὸ τείχος περὶ Τροίαν Ἀπόλλωνος δὲ τοῖς ποιμνί- | |
| 10 οισ [ἐπι]στατήσ[α]ν[το]ς Λαιομ[έ]δων | |
| κα[. . .] κεν αὐτο[ῖ]ς τὸν μι[ε]σθὸν | ἀπει- |
| λή[ε]σας ἐξέβαλεν. και λόγον[| |
|] ριασ οὕτως ἐπ' ἀληθείας α . [| Πο- |
| σειδῶνος λέγεται και θεμι[| |
| 15 σ[τ]ε σειμοῖ τοῦτωι πρ[ο]- | δ δὲ Ἀ- |
| π[ό]λλων νόμος. ἐνοι δὲ και | - |
| λ[η]ητικῶς ἦκ[ου]σ[α]ν ὥστε . [| - |
|] ος και ἐπὶ τ[ῆ]σ[α]ν ὀλλωνι συντετ[| - |
|] ανδρος ἐξειργάσθαι ἂν δόξειεν . [| |
| 20]στορίαν. τὸν μὲν γὰρ Ποσειδῶνα . [| |
|] τῶι Λαιομέδον[τ]ι τὸ κῆτος ἐπιπέμ[ψ]αι τὸν δὲ Ἀ- | |
|] π[ό]λλωνα τοὺς διεργασαμένους τ[ὸν] τοῦ Λαιοκόων- | |
|] τοσ υἰὸν δράκοντασ, γράφων ἐν τῆι . [| |
|] τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον· ἴλιος δ' ἀφραδί[ε]ις λόφον | |
| 25 περιδῶμεεν Ἄτης, δε δη Λαιομέδον[τ]ι κακορ- | |
|] ρέκτηι λιπε τιμήν, δεσ πρώτοσ ψυθί[ο]ιςι θεοὺς | |
|] λησισατο μύθοις, εὖτε Ποσειδῶν[| - |
|] μαδασ ἀμφι κολωνάσ λαῖνειον πη[| |
|] κ[α]ρτύνατο χύρου Φοίβος δ' ἴ[| |
| 30] . . [. . .] . [. . .] . ο . [| |
| σχεδε[.] ἦλασε κῆτος πάντα δελη[| |
|] καταχυνεσκε δε λαούσ θηρείου δορ . [| - |
|] λοσ προκρίνατο πάσας, ἀτὰρ δ' Ὀυμβρα[ῖ]οσ τοὺς | |
| 35] αὐσ ἐθρεψε δράκοντασ, Πόρικην και[ε] Χαρίβοι- | |
|] αν, ὅτε προλιπόντε Καλυδνάσ υἱ[ε]σ Λαιοκόωντοσ | |
|] ὑπερ βωμῶν ἐπάσαντο. οἶασ θεασε[| - |
|] ρωι . λ . αφειτε μσει του βοτηραρχ[| . - |
|] ρω . ν . καταχρησει εφη αντι του π[| |
|] το δε αφειτε αντι του προει[τε]. | |
| 40] νδεσρην ξὺν ἡλίωι τῶι νῦν[| |
|] . [.] . [.] . ν κικλος ηρασαθαν[| |
|] δο . [.] . [.] . ιμητοργιαστας το[| |
|] του[.] . ο[ρ]ιζομαι δρον τιθεμ[αι | δργια- |
| στ[ῆ]σ[α]σ [ω]σανει ελεγεν θυσια[σ]τας | |
| 45] κυριωσ ελεγοντο ο[ρ]γριαστας | |
|] δ[ι]α τὸ ἐν ταῖς δργαιε[| |
|] τελεεσθαι. ἔσως δε και[| |
|] τεσ εντασ . [| |
|] ρφ[| |

Fr. 1 (a) Col. i is written slightly smaller than col. ii so that the end of i 11 stands level with ii 10 1], the right-hand arc of a circle, o probable, but ρ not excluded 4],, the lower part of a stroke descending from left ligatured with c, e.g. α, λ 6],, below the line the foot of an upright and of a stroke slanting up to right 7],, the end of a stroke ascending from the line to run into α, probably κ 10 Perhaps]ϕ should be written, the remains of the first letter being a stroke descending from left to right into the top of ρ ρ[rather small and high, ε[not ruled out 11],, perhaps the upper right-hand side of o 35], a loop on the line, α one possibility. Another perhaps ν with no whole letter lost after it],, the upper right-hand arc of a circle off the line, perhaps o or ρ 36]α: possible, but the first letter is smudged 38],, a horizontal stroke from left touching the top of the loop of α 40],, the upper end of a stroke rising from left to touch the top of the loop of α 41 For ρϕ perhaps α 42],, a stroke descending from left through the lower part of α 44],, perhaps a ligature followed by ρ

Fr. 1 (b) The level is fixed by cross-fibres. It seems to me probable that the scrap should be placed to left of fr. 1 (a) col. i under the projecting lines, 34-8, so that no whole letter is lost between κ, [and]ν in l. 43

43],, perhaps a ligature 44], traces of a stroke descending below the line 47], a trace well below the line

Fr. 1 (a) Col. ii 2], a stroke rising from the line with a curve to right, μ or ν probable],, the foot of a stroke sloping slightly to right 3], a loop below the line open to right 7],, the extreme left-hand lower arc of a circular letter 11],, a small circle off the line which suggests ρ more than any other letter 13],, the start of a curved stroke rising to right from the tail of α 19],, the tail of a stroke curving up into the back of α, e.g. κ, λ, μ],, the lower left-hand quarter of a circle 20],, a small loop on the line, φ possible 21 λαο made out of με by the original writer 23], a short curved stroke, open to right, on the line 30 Before o either a single letter, e.g. π, or a letter ligatured with α, e.g. α, τ, among the possibilities. After o perhaps the start of μ or ν. πορ[τ might be chosen for the sense 34 Between ε and θ a stroke level with the top of the letters. Perhaps the copyist started to write ετραψε, but there is no visible sign of correction 35 Between τ and κ ε written on α by the original writer 37 After ω the left-hand side and top of what I should have taken for o, if what seems to be an o did not follow. Perhaps therefore πορ At an interval after λ the lower end of a stroke below the line; if ε, there is room for a letter ligatured with it after λ, e.g. λ[ε] 38 Between ω and ν the lower tip of a stroke descending below the line and the top of an upright 40],, a dot level with the top of the letters 42],, the upper part of an upright slightly hooked to left at the top and curving to right at the lower end; ν would suit],, some two-letter combinations would stand 48],, the left-hand arc of a circle

Fr. 1 (a) Col. i 7 Alcman mentioned. ἦνθεν, l. 9, may denote a direct quotation from him. But there are other articulations.

8 In the context Τα[]νυμῆδου is worth bearing in mind.

Col. ii The supplements of ll. 1, 21-2, 24-6, 33-5 show a variation in the number of letters to the line between 33 and 40.

1 seq. *Il.* vii 452 seq. In this place Apollo takes part in the building of the walls of Troy.

3 E.g. ε[περγάσθαι.

4 E.g. βουκολή[σαι.

5 seqq. The quotation from Dionysius appears to be not a comment on a text but a passage from a historical work in which legend is adduced to point a warning: 'thereupon he reminded him of the consequence to Troy of Laomedon's cheating Poseidon and Apollo of their wages.' Its interest for the writer of this commentary is no doubt that it contains a version of the story which confirms (γούνη) the version referred to in 2 seqq., namely, that only Poseidon built the walls of Troy while Apollo tended Laomedon's herd. That is the version found in *Il.* xxi 446 seqq., but if Homer is the subject of φημιν, l. 3, it is odd that confirmation of his account by Dionysius should be offered.

10 seq. οὐκ ἀπίδωκεν would be expected and cannot be quite ruled out but]ω is not a satisfactory interpretation of the ink.

12 seq. At 26 seq. a fresh lemma starting in mid-line is marked by a *paraglyphus* under the beginning of the line in which it starts and the projection of the following line into the left-hand margin. There is

therefore a presumption that a lemma starts in l. 12 (of which]ραα in l. 13 formed part if, which I think improbable, a letter projecting into the left-hand margin is lost before it), but this seems not to be so.

I strongly suspect that Ποσειδῶνος is a mistake, and that it should be emended and 13 seqq. supplemented in the light of Schol. B on *Il.* xxi 447 ἀφάλοος γὰρ καὶ θεμελιοχός ὁ Ποσειδῶν . . . ὁ δὲ Ἀπόλλων νόμος . . . (cf. Schol. Gen. *ibid.*, a verbal quotation of Apollodorus, π. θεῶν). In that case there should perhaps be recognized in καὶ λόγον κτλ. the 'explanation' of their roles in the 'story' (ιστορία?) by reference to their theological functions.

15 E.g. προ[ομένουτα.

16 seqq. I should guess this to be the comment on the lost text: 'some take' such and such a word or phrase (τὸ ' . . .]οε") 'inclusively (καλλ)ηπικῶς, construing it as applying to Apollo as well (as Poseidon)'. To judge from the quotation, 24 seqq. (resumed by the commentator, 20 seqq.), adduced in support of this interpretation (γάρ, l. 20), the reference is to the fact that both gods punished offenders by means of creatures sent against them out of the sea. But ἐνί with the genitive, not dative, would be commoner grammatical usage and the crasis τ[απ]ολλωνι is unexpected.

19 Νίκανδρος is perhaps the likeliest of the possible names but there is nothing to guide us in assigning the verses to any of his known works possessing a suitable feminine title. Εὐδρωτ-, Σικελίαι are equally consistent with the trace at the end of l. 23. Πε[]κανδρος might seem to be suggested by Macrobius ii 4, Θέ[]κανδρος by Servius in *Aen.* ii 211, but *can* is not a possible reading here.

ἐξεργάσθαι of the activity of an author, LSJ. in v. I 5, to which might be added: Porphy. ap. Schol. B on *Il.* x 252 διορθῶν καὶ ε.

20 E.g. φ[]ημι μνηνῶτα.

24 ἀφραδίνει: φησὶ . . . 'Ελλάδικος ἐν ᾧ Τρωϊκῶν ἐπιμαντευομένου ἐν Πιρήναι τῆς Φρυγίας τῶν Παιῶν ἐχρήσεν ὁ Πριηνηναῖος Ἀπόλλων μὴ κτεῖεν τὸν λόφον τοῦτον. Ἄσπρ' γὰρ αὐτὸν ἔφη εἶναι, Schol. Lycoph. *Alex.* 29.

25 περιδόμεον: the compound hitherto unattested, the form wrongly evolved from δόμεον, etc., where ε regularly develops out of α before o, ω. For parallels see Pfeiffer, Callimachus vol. I Addend. fr. 83, 3 (p. 501), Bühler, *Hermes Einzelschr.* 13 p. 161.

λόφον . . . Ἄσπρ: Ilium; cf. besides the passage quoted above the references in *Roscher Ate* (α) or *Leutsch, Pavoem. gr.* ii 14 (n. ad Diog. i 85).

26 ψύθιοι: not attested in the sense of 'false' and abnormally formed if from ψύθος = ψεύθος. See Pf. ad Call. fr. 93, 1.

28 Nothing better than [μὲν Ἀγαμ]μέδας occurs to me. This adjective is not attested and Ἀγαμμεύς (Steph. Byz. in Ἀγάμμεια) would lead one to postulate Ἀγαμμέ.

29 I should have expected something like λαίωνα πύργου(ι) . . . καρτίνατο πείχος. χώρου presumably depends on a word meaning something like σφεδάνη or εἰλαρ.

The remainder of this line and the next should contain (1) the reason for Apollo's anger with Laocoon, (2) the statement that 'therefore Poseidon (μὲν)' etc., parallel to ἀντάρ ὁ Θ. But the space is short.

30 seq. Presumably ἐπι preceded ἦλασε. 'Neptunus iratus Troiae inmisit cetos quod eam uastaret', Serv. in *Aeneid.* i 550.

ἀχαδῆς is quoted from Aeschylus (fr. 418) as meaning ἀμετάσχετον or ἀκατάσχετον. If ἀκατάσχετον is meant, ἀχαδῆς might be the true form both there and here.

32 ἀχνύων unattested; ἀχνύς Anon. ap. *Et. Mag.* 182, 3, ἀχνύσις prob. Hdt. v 77 (A. Pal. VI 343).

The general tenor of this line and those which precede and follow it must be gathered from Diod. iv 42, Schol. *Il.* xx 146, Schol. Lycophr. *Alex.* 472, 952, etc. I can make no satisfactory guess how it was expressed in detail. If -λος is π[]λος, I should have expected πασῶν not πάσας (cf. Diod. iv 42, 3 ἀπάντων [sc. τέκνων] εἰς τὸν κλῆρον ἐμβαλόντων ἐπαλειθεῖν εἰς Ἡσίωνα τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως θυγατέρα), but in that case there would scarcely be room for the object of the verb. If θηρείου δόρπου (-οιο), corresponding to βορὰν τῶν κήτει in Diodorus and the *Iliad* scholion, is the beginning of this verse, there is again no room for anything which would make the genitive comprehensible. I cannot avoid concluding that something is missing between λαοῦς and θηρείου.

33 ὁ Θυμβραῖος sc. ἐπ[]λασε. Laocoon was the priest of Thymbraean Apollo (Serv. in *Aen.* ii 201), his sin was committed in the temple of Thymbraean Apollo (*ibid.*), his son was eaten there (Schol. Lycoph. *Alexandr.* 347). Euphorion also told or referred to the story, according to Servius l.c.

34 The names of the snakes appear in Schol. Lycoph. l.c. as Πόρκις and Χαρθβοία. Πόρκις is confirmed against Πόρκης by the genitive Πόρκειος (like ἔγεις, ἔγειος) in Lycophron's text. I may, therefore, very well be wrong in correcting ποικην to πορκην instead of πορκιν. ποικην may have arisen from πορκην mistaken as πορκην. In Serv. in *Aen.* ii 211 the names are given as 'curifin et periboeam'. Sophocles is said (*ibid.* 204) to have mentioned them in his *Λαοκόων* but we are not told what form they had there.

35 *υἷά cf. τὸν . . . υἷόν 22 seq.* In the *Ἰδίου πέρις* of Aretinus one son and the father are killed, in Schol. Lycoph. l.c. one son, the father not being mentioned; in other versions both sons, with and without the father.

36 *seq., 39 seqq.* contain lemmata of the text on which the commentary is written. These lemmata are in iambic trimeters and prima facie come from a tragedy. There is something for and nothing against the possibility that the play may have had 'matter of Troy' for its subject, but I do not recognize anything to support an attempt to fix it more exactly or identify the author.

36 *θεαε[*: various articulations open, *θεαε[* from *θεῶμαι*, *θεαε[* from *θεά* or *θεά, θεαε[*.

37 I should suppose that the word containing the syllable *ρωι* is the same word as that at the beginning of the next line, *ρω . . . υ*, since besides having the common syllable they both times stand in about the same position relatively to *ἀφείνε*. In that case in l. 37 read *-ρωι . . . λ*, (possibly *πόλ[ει]ν*) and in l. 38 *-ρωι ἐν*, though *ε* is not strongly suggested by the traces and I find no example of *ἐν καταχρήσει* for *καταχρητικῶς*, although *ἐκ κ.* is not uncommon.

τοῦ βοτηραρχ[: it is easy to devise a sentence in which *τοῦ* would be the relative and *βοτήρ ἀρχ[* thus articulated. But it seems to me not improbable that an unattested *βοτηράρχης* should be recognized.

41 *ηρακαθα[*: various articulations open, some of no great probability. I will only call attention to the possibility of *ἠράκαθ'* (when *κύκλος* might be 'people standing round'), and the impossibility of *ἀθανα-*, which has a long first *α*.

42 *δο . . . τι*: prima facie *δογ[. . . τι*, but I do not see how this is to be accommodated to the required trimeter ending. Some ligatured combinations of two letters take no more room than one but I find nothing very plausible.

44 *seqq.* Again I suspect error in the text. *ἀργαίς*, I believe, should be emended and the lines filled up in the light of *Et. Mag.* *ἀργαί: τὰ μυκτήρια: κυρίως δὲ τὰ Διονυσιακά διὰ τὸ ἐν ταῖς ἀργαῖαν αὐτοῦ (log. αὐτὰ) ἐπιτελεῖσθαι.*

Fr. 2
 . . .
] δη[
]λημ[
]ημ[
]παχ[
 5] . . .]συ[
 . . .

Fr. 2 1], the lower part of an upright curving slightly to left at the top], a horizontal stroke level with the top of the letters], a short arc of the upper right-hand side of a circle 5], a stroke off the line curving down from left to right, perhaps δ

Fr. 3
 . . .
] υο[
]εσημ[
]κυμο[
 . . .

Fr. 3 1], the first letter perhaps intended for λ, but anomalous 2 Or possibly]α 3], the left-hand arc of a circle

2813. COMMENTARY ON EUPOLIS, Προσπάλοι

Very little is known about this play of Eupolis (even if PSI 1213 is rightly included in the remains) and the present commentary adds nothing but a few short lemmata. If the upper part of fr. 1 contains a summary account of the contents, I cannot tell from it what they were, except that the repetition of *ἦρωες* (fr. 5) at some distance from the previous mention (fr. 1) might indicate a subject taking up a certain amount of room.

The writing, which becomes thicker as it proceeds, is in a professional hand, I suppose of the late second or third century, employing a small number of cursive forms, ligatures, and contractions. These increase the ambiguities normally associated with the interpretation of incompletely preserved letters. Some of the fragments recovered are so worm-eaten that it is useless to attempt to transcribe what is now left of the text.

Col. i

(a)
], δη α . [
], ηγορε[
]χ[]μουραφ[
]αντοτο, [
], μτοσπ . [
], φασδε . [
]οσαντ . φα[
], ἵπολιτέ, ας[
], πωγαδ, αγα[
], μ[]ο . [] . [
], . [] . . . δ . . . [] . [
], εχθη χορασδπ . [
], βρειδηχθμ . [
], ι, ευπολιδος[
], θυς . [
]φα[.] . υς[
], cd' π . [
], . [] . . (b)
], ξρον[
], ωμ[
], σπ[
], και[
]γελωτ . [
]φειδε[
]
]
]
], κ, εσον αποβελικου[
], η θ, ρμ . [.] . ουμη[
]

Col. i

(d)]ως . [] ανην προ
]απεσταλησαν δεη
], προσαντουέ
], κωμωδιαν, ταυτα
], υβριασάμοι η
], τασμηνγραφειν
], προ[. .] ωνπαλι
], φτ[] ζουσηρωας
], π, οσφυως
], ρησρεβεις
]
], ωφω[
], αλιτω . [
], αιμυπ . [
], αμα . [
], εθαιεκ . [
], ιδ' ευπολι[
]εδενιοι
 (c)]υφανου .
], ρεσθαι
], λ[] . [] εθηναι
], ac[] . [] γγ
], γαγι[] ρισακρο
], υδο[] γελωτ'
], μην
], ος
], εαιο
], ηθη
], γπ . [] .
], ασω
], αιπροε
]δενι γελωις
]τηρηωτηςεμε
]μηδενι[.] πειν οτιες[
], . , φ . οσκωμωδια[
], . . . [] στονχιδιδασκει[
], . . . κρφαν , ι / δ'
], κ, εσον αποβελικου[
], η θ, ρμ . [.] . ουμη[
]

Col. ii

γαζει [
]κωμωδι[
]βανειναι[
]μοις η ο[
 5]δομοντρ[
]τασοψεις[
]πειωνμη[
]τοαθλον[
]βοοστυρο[
 10]εντοικακ . [
]περιταδε[
], . [] . κατ . [
], θαικ . [
], δημ . [
 15], λομα[
], αλειν[
], κρουει . [
],
]εφνγ, δ' . [
 20]βουλευειν[
]κιθαρωδος[
]κμετοι . [
]ξενονκτρο[
]σταταισεχ[
 25]πολειτης . [
]στατου σπ[
]κουσιμοιρο[
]τησγηςμωχθο[
]χθοςμπευκα . [
 30]κουφόστηδ' επει . [
]
]αιπροε
]ευρακόπιση . [
]ειην . . . τουτους[
]τισεξήκεστον . [
 35]ταλοκομιζω . [
]π' γενομοντγα[
]νενδοκειμ . . [
]μηδ' ἄβλει μηφ[
]πειακλῶνμος . [
 40]θρωπωνγ[
]γλωτ της[
]τραγκοση[
], δ . . παδ[

Fr. 1 Col. i The levels of (a), (b), (c) relatively to (d) are fixed by cross-fibres. There is no external evidence about the distance of (a) from (d) or the distance of (b) from (c) and (c) from (d); there appears to be some internal evidence to fix the distance of (a) from (d) within a fairly close approximation

I cannot follow the vertical fibres of (a) down into (b) with any confidence, but the position of (b) shown is not apparently incompatible with them. I believe it probable that (c) lies between (a) and (d), but have no positive evidence to offer

1 . . . , perhaps simply π, the left-hand upright retouched 2],, the lower part and the upper tip of a stroke rising to right; ? / i.e. (ετν) Above η the left-hand end of a cross-stroke, possibly belonging to the previous line . [, a speck on the line Above]α a cross-stroke rising towards its right-hand end 3],, a speck level with the top of the letters . η, I should have read ε; before η is a sign like a reversed comma],, the upper part of an upright 4 Between ν and τ a cusp on the line; if, as I suppose, κ, the upper part completely erased ταυρα converted from τωρα, below the ο of which the left-hand end of a cross-stroke 5],, not prima facie ε; if the right-hand part of μ, a dot above it unaccounted for 6],, the top of a circle . [, touching the turn-up of π a small loop open to right, followed by a dot well below the line on a single fibre],, prima facie ε, but perhaps . η. See comm. 7],, the extreme lower end of a stroke descending well below the line . [, two dots close together followed by confused traces; perhaps ω 8 Between τ and c only traces; I should guess ου not ο; α, a dot level with the top of the letters Of ρ only the top, of τ[only the left-hand end of the cross-bar Of]τ only the right-hand end of the cross-bar 9],, level with the top of the letters what looks like the turn-up of a stroke descending from left with a dot close below it. The sign like an exaggerated apostrophe appears to mean nothing different from the simple sloping stroke, see l. 37 10],, the right-hand end of a cross-stroke, level with the top of the letters, having a speck close to right; perhaps two letters represented Ink descending below the line from the right-hand base angle of δ; between δ and α a heavy dot at mid letter 12],, [],, converging strokes, e.g. the lower parts of χ, followed by traces on the line Then the lower parts of εδδρη seem compatible with the remains],, ? the top of the loop of ρ 13],, the upper part of an upright],, at mid letter the lower end of a stroke rising to right φ,],, a dot under the right-hand part of φ 14],, level with the top of the letters the top of a stroke hooked to left 15],, if ε, anomalous Before ε the top of an upright 16],, the upper part of an upright θ small and perhaps ο intended Of ε only the cross-stroke, but γ less likely],, a dot well below the line under the tail of κ 17 The sign between δ and ε presumably (ε), not an apostrophe 18 Of]ε only the extension of the cross-stroke 19],, the right-hand side of a small circle],, the upper left-hand arc of a circle? -υ,],, the start of a stroke rising to right 20 (a) . . [above the line the right-hand end of a stroke from left, followed by a cross-stroke, level with the top of the letters, having a stroke returning to left from the right-hand end; perhaps π, ζ, or ξ (b)],, the upper part of a stroke rising to right, followed by the lower part of a stroke curving down to left (c)],, the base of a circle 21],, the middle of a stroke descending from left, followed by the top of a stroke ascending from left to touch the tip of the upper part of an upright; not μ, perhaps two letters represented],, the end of a cross-stroke touching c near the top 22 (b)],, a speck on the line (c)],, traces compatible with the loop of ρ],, below the line the start of a stroke rising to right? (d) Of],, only the upper part of the right-hand arm 23],, an upright 25],, a dot below the level of the cross-stroke of τ 26],, a cross-stroke with a nick towards its right-hand end touching ο near the top; perhaps two letters represented 27],, perhaps μ 28],, I think ι, say ε, likelier than a single ν 29 Of γπ only the lower parts],, the lower part of an upright descending into l. 30 e.g. ρ, followed after a break by a speck on the line 30],, a short forward-sloping stroke 31],, on the line the base of a small circle, followed by the foot of an upright; perhaps two letters, τ 34 Of]μ only the right-hand apex Of],, only the tip 35],, a dot level with the top of the letters Before ε, of which only the extended cross-stroke, two specks level with the top of the letters, at an interval after ε a short cross-stroke level with the top of the letters and a slightly arched shorter cross-stroke below it on the line 36 Of]ε only the extended cross-stroke 37],, . . . a slightly arched cross-stroke level with the top of the letters having a speck on the line below its right-hand end, followed by the middle of an upright, and this by a dot level with the top of the letters; perhaps only two letters represented Before κ prima facie a short-tailed ρ having lost the top curve of its loop After ν the lower part of an upright, followed by a dot on the line with a dot vertically above and the lower

part of an upright 38], the lower end of a stroke curving down from left 39], a cross-stroke level with the top of the letters 39], a cross-stroke level with the top of the letters 39], the extreme right-hand tips of two strokes close together level with the top of the letters

Fr. 1 Col. ii 2 Of [only the left-hand base angle of δ and the lower end of ι 9 seq. There is an interlinear dot in the right-hand edge which I suppose represents a letter of 1. 9 12 .[,], the left-hand end and the right-hand end of cross-strokes level with the top of the letters 12 .[,], the loop of a likely, but σ not ruled out 13 .[,], a slightly convex upright 14 .[,], the lower left-hand arc of a circle 17 Of] only the right-hand ends of the branches 17 .[,], a dot on the line 19 Between γ and δ presumably ϵ , but anomalous 19 .[,], a stroke rising to right from below the line 22 .[,], I think ϵ or η likelier than σ or ω 25 .[,], the upper left-hand arc of a circle? 29 .[,], perhaps the start of the left-hand stroke of μ 32 .[,], the start of a stroke rising to right; λ or μ suggested 34 .[,], two dots, one median, the other vertically under it below the line 35 ζ retouched 37 an upright 37 .[,], scattered dots; possibly σ 38 Of ϕ only the end of the tail 39 .[,], a forward-sloping stroke; not (*ecru*) 43 After δ perhaps ϵ or η

Fr. 1 Col. i What with the disjointed state of preservation and the many uncertainties of decipherment, I do not find anything to contribute to the understanding of this column but the following desultory observations.

The upper lines do not appear to contain lemmata, but to be by way of introduction or hypothesis to the comedy to which they are prefixed. How far this preliminary matter extends I cannot tell, but by l. 24 I believe that the occurrence of $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omega\tau'$. . . $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omega\tau$, may be taken to imply that the commentary has begun.

2 δ' is the usual representation of $\delta\epsilon$ in this manuscript. Perhaps, therefore, $\delta\epsilon\eta$ is to be taken as part of a word beginning like $\delta\epsilon\rho\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\iota$.

3 $\eta\gamma\omicron\rho\epsilon$ Of the available compounds $\delta\eta\mu\eta\gamma\omicron\rho\epsilon$ looks to me the only one at all reconcilable with the ink. Compare the μ in (a) 6.

I think], $\pi\rho\circ\varsigma$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$. 'Him' sc. Eupolis, whose name is recognizable at ll. 15, 17.

3 seq. It is uncertain how much of the column is lost on the left. If $\nu\omicron\omicron\omicron$ $\alpha\rho\chi\chi\omicron$ μ ($\epsilon\nu$) $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi$ $\epsilon\nu$ $\kappa\omega\mu\omicron\upsilon\delta\iota\lambda\alpha\nu$, 'at the very beginning of his career as a writer of comedy', is correct and entire, it establishes the width of the column (at about 30 letters) and at the same time the interval between (a) and (d).

4 Apparently κ (α) $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}$. . . corrected to κ (α) $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha$, of which both analysis and translation are ambiguous, $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha$ or $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}$, 'these things' or 'at that'.

5 $\alpha\upsilon\tau$ ($\acute{\alpha}\nu$).

I suppose $\epsilon\nu$ is likely, as an infinitive after $\beta\iota\alpha\delta\alpha\mu$ ($\epsilon\nu$) $\omicron\iota$, though anomalous as a decipherment. 6] $\rho\mu$ ($\epsilon\nu$). The first person plural looks out of place.] \omicron , the end of a neuter, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$. . . , perhaps more acceptable.

I am unable to decide between $\pi\omicron\upsilon\eta\tau\alpha\varsigma$, which I think the likelier for sense, and $\pi\omicron\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha\varsigma$, which I should prefer as an interpretation of the remains and spacing.

7] $\rho\omega\alpha\varsigma$ suitable as a decipherment, and $\eta\rho\omega\alpha\varsigma$ consonant with] $\rho\omega\alpha\varsigma$ $\eta\rho\omega\alpha\varsigma$, l. 8. Another reference to $\eta\rho\omega\alpha\varsigma$ (how they are depicted) at fr. 5, 22.

9 I suspect, simply δ ($\acute{\epsilon}$), what I have described being the right-hand base angle of a loosely made δ , and the apostrophe-like sign (which sometimes is used for $\eta\varsigma$) meaning no more than the 'acute'-like stroke used in most other instances.

τ ($\acute{\alpha}\nu$) $\pi\omicron\lambda$ (ϵ) $\mu\epsilon\tau$ ($\acute{\alpha}\nu$).

Probably $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\tau$ - and no doubt $\pi\rho\circ\varsigma\phi\upsilon\omega\varsigma$, but neither verifiable.

13] $\eta\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta$?

13 seq. Though I should not have supposed that what I have described represented $\omega\nu$], I do not doubt that $\chi\omicron\rho\circ\varsigma$ $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ $\Pi\rho\omicron\sigma\pi\alpha\lambda\tau\iota\omega\nu$ is to be recognized.

The specification of the chorus in the hypotheses of both tragedy and comedy commonly belongs to one of two types: δ $\chi\omicron\rho\circ\varsigma$ $\kappa\upsilon\nu\epsilon\tau\eta\kappa\epsilon\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\xi$. . . or $\nu\eta\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ $\nu\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ $\chi\omicron\rho\omicron\upsilon$ $\chi\eta\mu\alpha\tau\iota$. Both admit of a certain amount of variation and in addition there are a few examples of forms belonging to neither. Two of these, $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\gamma\iota\upsilon\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ $\chi\omicron\rho\circ\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\lambda\alpha\mu\iota\omega\nu$ $\nu\alpha\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$, Soph. *Aj.*, and δ $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ $\chi\omicron\rho\circ\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\kappa$ $\Theta\eta\beta\alpha\iota\omega\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota$ $\pi\alpha\rho\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega\nu$ Aesch. *Sep.*, suggest the possibility of something like $\chi\omicron\rho\circ\varsigma$ $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ $\Pi\rho\omicron\sigma\pi\alpha\lambda\tau\iota\omega\nu$ | $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\gamma\iota\upsilon\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\eta\rho$ ($\acute{\alpha}\nu$).

The Προσπάλητοι of Eupolis is quoted about half a dozen times. *Et. Mag.* in $\Delta\rho\upsilon\alpha\chi\alpha\rho\alpha\nu\epsilon\delta$ (*Et. Gen.*) records that Prospaltians were made game of $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ $\delta\iota\kappa\alpha\sigma\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\iota$.

14 There is no doubt about the reading $\alpha\epsilon\iota$ δ ($\acute{\epsilon}$) $\eta\chi\theta\eta\mu\iota$. I can suggest neither translation nor correction.

18 -] $\phi\alpha$ [$\nu\omicron$] $\upsilon\varsigma$ to be remembered.

19 δ ($\acute{\alpha}$).

- $\lambda\upsilon\theta\alpha\nu\omicron\nu$. The last letter can hardly have been ϵ , but even if it were, only two adjectives ending in $\lambda\upsilon\theta\alpha\nu\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ would be added to the three nouns in $\lambda\upsilon\theta\alpha\nu\omicron$ as possibilities for this place. None of these words seems to me worth considering. Nor does the theoretically available articulation $\lambda\upsilon$ $\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\upsilon\acute{\nu}$ $\tau\alpha$ or $\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\upsilon\mu\iota$. I have nothing to suggest.

22 seq. $\epsilon\iota\mu\gamma$ or $\kappa\epsilon$?

24 seq. $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omega\tau'$. . . $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omega\tau$, may well represent lemma and comment.

32 seqq. $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon\upsilon\nu$ $\mu\eta$ $\delta\epsilon\nu\acute{\iota}$. . . $\mu\eta\delta\epsilon\nu\acute{\iota}$ [ϵ] $\mu\pi\epsilon\upsilon\nu$.

32 $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\omega\varsigma$. The poet is making a joke' cf. schol. Aristoph. *Av.* 1297; 1614.

37 It is difficult to believe that some form of $\epsilon\gamma\kappa\omicron\phi\alpha\nu\tau$ $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\eta\varsigma$, $\iota\alpha$, is not to be recognized, but υ is hardly admissible as a decipherment of the ink before κ and I can recognize no letter after τ .

($\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota$) δ ($\acute{\epsilon}$).

38 I see nothing else as likely as $\kappa\lambda\omicron\iota\omicron\nu$ (for which the Attic form is said to be $\kappa\lambda\omega\acute{\nu}$, schol. Aristoph. *Vesp.* 897), a sort of collar or cangue, referred to by Eupolis in the $\textit{K\omicron}\lambda\alpha\kappa\epsilon\varsigma$ (fr. 159, 16). The sign, which I then suppose to be a 'hyphen', is unusually deeply curved.

39 $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu$].?

Col. ii 1 The spacing throughout does not seem to have any significance. But the blank after $\gamma\alpha\zeta\epsilon$ is much greater than any other and presumably has a purpose, I cannot suggest what.

2 seq. $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\nu$.

3 seqq. μ ($\acute{\epsilon}\nu$) $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$. . . $\delta\omicron\mu$ ($\epsilon\nu$) $\omicron\nu$.

19 $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\upsilon\gamma\epsilon$ δ ($\acute{\alpha}$) .[,]

22 seqq. $\mu\epsilon\tau\omicron\iota\kappa$ suggests $\pi\rho\circ\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$ at 23 seq. and $\pi\rho\circ\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$ at 25 seq.; v. e.g. Bekker *Anecd.* i 201 $\eta\rho\epsilon\tau\omicron$. . . $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ($\sigma\epsilon$. $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\mu\epsilon\tau\omicron\iota\kappa\omega\nu$) $\delta\upsilon$ $\eta\theta\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ $\tau\upsilon\alpha$ $\pi\rho\circ\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\mu$, Harpocr. in $\acute{\alpha}\pi\rho\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\iota\upsilon$, $\xi\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$ κ (α) $\pi\rho\omicron\iota$ might represent $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\xi\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\pi\rho\circ\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\mu$; cf. Aristoph. *Hesm.* 602 $\acute{\omega}$ $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\xi\epsilon\nu\epsilon$, schol. $\acute{\omega}$ $\pi\rho\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\alpha$ (ibid. 576 $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\xi\epsilon\nu\acute{\omega}$ schol. $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\xi\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$).

- $\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\sigma\epsilon\chi$ [ρ] may be illustrated by *Eccles.* 176 $\pi\rho\circ\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$ $\chi\rho\omega\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\mu$, Demosth. iii 27 $\chi\rho\omega\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota\varsigma$ $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\omicron\nu$ $\pi\rho\circ\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$, though these phrases do not relate to $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omicron\iota\kappa\alpha$.

28 seqq. $\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\gamma\eta\varsigma$ μ ($\acute{\epsilon}\nu$) $\acute{\alpha}\chi\theta\omicron\varsigma$. . . $\acute{\alpha}\chi\theta\omicron\varsigma$ μ ($\acute{\epsilon}\nu$) $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota$. . . $\kappa\omega\upsilon\phi\acute{\omicron}\tau\eta\varsigma$ δ ($\acute{\epsilon}$) $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota$. . .

The commentary appears to relate to a lemma containing the words $\gamma\eta\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\chi\theta\omicron\varsigma$, applied, I suppose, as elsewhere, to persons who are not pulling their weight (Plat. *Theat.* 176 d, cf. *Il.* xviii 104, *Od.* xx 379), and the word $\kappa\omega\upsilon\phi\acute{\omicron}\tau\eta\varsigma$ applied to the same persons on account of a contrasting fault, say, as being lightweightes ($\kappa\omega\upsilon\phi\acute{\omicron}\iota$ κ (α) ϕ]).

32 *Cυρακ\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota\omicron\nu* here I suppose likely to be, not Syracusan, but Syracosius, an orator attacked with more or less violence by Aristophanes (*Av.* 1297), Eupolis (*Π\acute{\omicron}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma*, fr. 207), and Phrynichus (*Μ\omicron\nu\theta\rho\omicron\sigma\omicron\varsigma*, fr. 26). $\delta\omicron\kappa\epsilon\iota$ $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\psi\eta\phi\iota\sigma\mu\alpha$ $\tau\epsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\kappa\epsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\iota$ $\mu\eta$ $\kappa\omega\mu\omega\iota\delta\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\sigma\tau\iota$ $\tau\upsilon\alpha$ schol. *Av.* l.c.

34 $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\eta\kappa\epsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$. A Syracusan of this name is mentioned by Thucydides (vi 73). There is no likelihood that he would be mentioned by an Attic comedian.

$\acute{\epsilon}\xi\eta\kappa\epsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ is explained in Hesychius as $\eta\tau\alpha\iota\rho\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$. $\delta\theta\epsilon\nu$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon\delta\epsilon$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\eta\kappa\epsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$. $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\eta\kappa\epsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ is a quite distinct name, but since an $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\eta\kappa\epsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\kappa\omega\mu\omega\iota\delta\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ (schol. Aristoph. *Av.* 11) and the same or another is recorded as a $\kappa\iota\theta\alpha\rho\omega\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ (ibid.), see 21-6 above.

36 π ($\alpha\rho\alpha$) $\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\mu$ ($\epsilon\nu$) $\omicron\nu$.

38 $\mu\eta$ δ' $\upsilon\theta\lambda\epsilon\iota$ $\mu\eta$ ϕ [$\lambda\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\iota$, cf. schol. Aristoph. *Nub.* 783.

39 $\kappa\lambda\omega\gamma\mu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ Eustath. 1504, 29 $\kappa\lambda\omega\gamma\mu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon\delta\epsilon$ $\pi\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota\omicron\delta\epsilon$ $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ $\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau\rho\alpha\iota$ $\delta\iota\acute{\alpha}$ $\sigma\tau\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\omicron\upsilon\rho\alpha\iota\kappa\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\mu\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\phi\alpha\varsigma\iota$ $\psi\acute{\omicron}\phi\omicron\varsigma$; Harpocr. in $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\acute{\omega}\zeta\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\kappa\lambda\omega\gamma\mu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\gamma\iota\gamma\eta\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ $\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ $\sigma\tau\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\psi\acute{\omicron}\phi\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\omega}\iota$ $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\beta\omicron\lambda\acute{\omicron}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\nu\tau\omicron$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\omicron\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\nu$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\omicron\upsilon\chi$ $\eta\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$ $\eta\theta\kappa\omicron\nu$. The word occurs in a mysterious passage of Cratinus *Π\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\tau\omicron\iota* (PSI 1212 fr. a 15), where prima facie it has another meaning.

39 seq. $\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\theta\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\nu$.

¹ Accented $\kappa\omega\upsilon\phi\acute{\omicron}\tau\eta\varsigma$, in our notation $\kappa\omega\upsilon\phi\omicron\tau\eta\varsigma$, said to be Attic in Arcad. π . *τον.* 28, Choerob. *Kan.* 326, 12.

Fr. 2

. . .
]εντοικε[
]τοίρειον[τ[
]λύβ[.]στ[
]ωμωδ...[
 5]πρωτίεγ[
]ερματά[
]ν σεδ αδ[
]..[
 . . .

Fr. 2 Perhaps from the neighbourhood of fr. 1 col. i
 1], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke as of ε, τ 2], the lower left-hand side of a circle
 3], if one letter, ω, but two, e.g.], ο, may be represented To left of λ ink not accounted for Of
 γ only the upper end of the right-hand branch; I am not sure that the ' is not simply an extension of it
], a slightly backward-sloping upright, ? ν], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke touching the top
 of ρ 4 Attached to δ perhaps a short arc of the top left-hand side of a circle], the lower part
 of a stroke descending from left, followed by the left-hand side of a circle 5 Of τ the right-hand
 end of the cross-stroke and the foot of the right-hand stroke], the upper part of a stroke curving
 down to right 8], the apex of a triangular letter

Fr. 2 4 κ]ωμωδ-
 5 τ(ων).

Fr. 3

. . .
] [
], κ[
]γκ[
]αδ[
]δογ[
 5]αυπ[
 . . .

Fr. 3 1], the upper end of a stroke rising
 from left to touch the upright of κ below the top
 2 Of]ν only the top right-hand angle 3],
 the lower end of a stroke descending below the
 line 4], on the line the end of a stroke
 rising from left 5]α anomalous, perhaps
 through damage

Fr. 4

. . .
]..[
]ερωνν[
], πορευ[
], ειμμα[
 5], ωιεθει[
]..[
 . . .

Fr. 4 1 Now resemble a followed by a comma
 3], a cross-stroke touching the left-hand angle
 of π], the left-hand arc of a circle 4],
 the right-hand arc of a circle], the start of
 a stroke rising to right 5], the upper part
 of an upright ligatured to ω; not π], perhaps
 the left-hand base angle of δ 6 The upper
 part of a stroke rising from left with a dot above

Fr. 5

]...[
]γασσχ[
]εικτο[
]ουκρειφ[
 5]δ'οτιτι[
], οιδ'οτιπ[
]εχθραπα[
]ωβοςκειε [
]ωμωδειθ [
 10]ξεδ'ανακακωσκρ[
]μωσφρυγα μαδι[
], ευανδρου τουα[
]ε ματερμεγαλα [
]εσαλληταιενται[
 15]χομοιανακρονες[
]θειξιμμαυ[
]ρο[]νφαιλον[]..ρ[
], υ[]φλαυρογκακον[
].[]επιπτονον δδγ'ε[
 20]κρατης τοιχωρυχο[
]υκωνειδονμετοφειω[
]ηρωεσζωγραφονται[]
]εσ καπικηκαστον ε[
]βιοαπροιτουτουκαρι[
 25], αυτλεγειουτος[
].[]νοντα αρ[
], κ.φι[
]..[
], αι[
 . . .

Fr. 5 3], a small loop open to right 5], the foot of a forward-sloping stroke with a trace
 to right 6], the upper part of a stroke rising from left 10 Between κρ a dot not accounted
 for 12], perhaps ε, represented by the right-hand ends of its upper and lower parts 14 Of
 τ only the extreme bottom of the stalk ταιε ex τοιε 16], a tall upright with top hooked over to
 left 17 Rubbed], the foot of an upright close to ρ], the lower part of an upright],
 the lower part of an upright descending below the line, followed by the start of a stroke rising to right
], a dot on the line, followed by a loop open to right; perhaps two letters 18], the upper right-hand
 arc of a small circle], perhaps β likeliest, but anomalous κα, the loop of a remade 19],
 the tail of a stroke descending into l. 20 20], a dot on the line 22], prima facie, the loop of a

having be ow it the left-hand end of the tail of a longtailed letter 25], an upright; ν acceptable 26 [, a concave upright 27], what remains suggests αρ, but I believe this illusory, particularly as ρ has no tail Between κ and φ what now looks like a small φρle sprouting from the arms of κ, followed by a thick dot on the line

Fr. 5 3 κ(α).

4 εὐ]μικρο]ν presumably in a quotation or parody. κρεῖων Διομήδεος Cratinus in *Εὐνεΐδας* (fr. 68). 5 seq. Perhaps εὐ ο]δ' εἶτι . . . ε]δ' οὐδ' εἶτι . . .

9 κ]ωμικαίδετ.

11 Φρύγα perhaps an indication that *Μεγάλη Μήτηρ* is here thought of as the Phrygian goddess Cybele.

μὲ Δί' . [

12 If *Εὐδάνδρον* (with or without τοῦ *Ἀ[ρκάδος*), possibly a reference to the figure in the proverb *Εὐδάνδρος εἶρε* (sc. κημίδα καὶ ἀσπίδα, Apostol. viii 14a), but εὐάνδρον γὰν *Κέκροπος*, Attica, Aristoph. *Νηύ.* 300.

13 *Μάτερ* μεγάλη, a quotation, or parody, or a non-Attic character speaking.

14 seq. αἰληταί . . . [ἀρ]χόμε(εν)οὶ ἀνακρούεσ[θαι]: 'striking up, beginning a tune'.

17 seqq. The presence in the same neighbourhood of φαῖλον, φλαῖρον, κაკόν, on the one hand, and ἐπίπτονον, on the other, suggests the possibility of a play on *πότηρός*, like that in Epicharm. **Ὀδ. αὐτοσμ.* at 2429 fr. 1 ii 13.

20 It may be worth mentioning that the father of Orestes the footpad was called Timocrates, schol. Aristoph. *Av.* 1487. (Lysicrates *Av.* 513, though κλέπτης τε καὶ πανούργος, seems to have been of a higher social class than a τοιχάρυχος.)

τοιχάρυχοις δ -κράτης (cf. schol. Aristoph. *Av.* 988) or something of the sort.

21 -σ]μεν ἔνδον μετ' ὀφέω]ν.

22 ο]ί] ἦρωες ζωγραφούνηται: 'are depicted'—with serpents? as serpents? The two doubtful letters seem to be α] or αρ] or possibly αφ], but not οφ].

23 ἐπικρίκαστον: τὸ ἐπονείδιστον καὶ καταγέλαστον Eustath. 1402, 53.

24 *Θενέβια Πρωτοῦ τοῦ*—Sthenobioia was the wife of Proetus, but Proetus was not a Corinthian. The mistake (if there was a mistake) of Κορινθίω for Τριωνθίω may be explicable by the fact that a Corinthian plays a part in the story, Bellerophonotes alluded to in Euripides *Θενέβια* (fr. 664) and by way of parody in Aristophanes *Θεμοφοριάζουσαι* 404 in the words τῶν Κορινθίων ξένων (cf. Cratin. fr. 273). But it should be said that it is possible—I do not think it is likely—that what stood here was something of the form of 'S., of P., who did something in regard to the Corinthian, wife'.

25 αὐτ(ῆν).

Fr. 6

].ερ[
destroyed
] κια.[
] προρ[

5] [
] κω[

Fr. 6 3], on the line a loop open to right
4 I cannot rule out [

* In schol. Ven. Aristoph. *Pax* 140 the same mistake, *Κόρινθ-* for *Τριωνθ-*, appears to have been made in connexion with the same story.

Fr. 7

]...[
]...9..[
].τ[

Fr. 7 1], the bottom right-hand arc of a circle? . . . [, two converging strokes (not λ or χ), followed by a short flat stroke on the line 2],, perhaps α, ε, or ε, followed by ι . . . [, a short upright off the line, followed by a short flat stroke on the line 3],, the top of an upright? Over τ a sloping stroke; if (ων), anomalously far to left

Fr. 8

]ε]λετο ουχο [
]αφη]μοε[.]τω[[
]βαστασε[[
]ε]ναπαντ[

Fr. 8 2], the top of an upright

Fr. 9

. ηρχαλω[
]ντο]ν]βάδην [
]α'ου]κεπει]εν[
]ω[

Fr. 9 1],, the foot of an upright, followed by the feet of two strokes suggesting χ, though not as wide apart as in the following χ and elsewhere

Fr. 9 2 τὸν Ὑβάδην: Steph. Byz. Ὑβα οὐτως δ ἤμας τῆς Λεοντίδος φυλῆς. τινὲς δὲ τὸν δῆμον λέγουσιν Ὑβάδαι. τὰ τοπικὰ ἐξ Ὑβαδῶν, εἰς Ὑβαδῶν, ἐν Ὑβαδῶν. Λύκανδρος Ὑβάδης (witness to will of Theophrastus) Diog. Laert. v. 57.
3 ἀν(τὶ τοῦ).

Fr. 10

]...ωσ]πορ,[
].καναρδ[

Fr. 10 1],, the lower part of α, the loop made angular by retouching or conversion; the lower parts of two converging strokes, perhaps λ; the tail of a long-tailed letter], an upright 2],, the upper end of a stroke rising from left; ν possible

Fr. 12

].αν]ταίκ[
]ανά]γυρον[
]ε]χον]τό]του[
'].ης α]ν]τια.[

Fr. 12 1],, the tail of a long-tailed letter 4 What I have taken for ']' might be the upper end of the right-hand arm of ν],, an upright with slight projections to left at top and bottom], the lower part of a stroke rising to right

Fr. 12 2 ἀνάγυρον: ἀνάγυρος was the name of a stinking plant and of a destructive 'hero'. One or other is adduced to explain the proverbial ἀνάγυρον κινεῖν (v. Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 68 c. schol.). Aristophanes wrote a play entitled *Ἀνάγυρος*.
3 τ(ων).

Fr. 11

].α]λει[
]μος [
]α]λαπο [
].ρο [
].

Fr. 11 1],, the end of a stroke from left touching the loop of α near the bottom 3]ε retouched or corrected

Fr. 13

]. [
]. [
].ε]ι[
]ιπ]π[
].ι]του[
5]φ]υ[

Fr. 13 1 The upper right-hand arc of a circle 3 . [ο or ω 4 .],, the upper right-hand arc of a circle, perhaps having the upper end of ' above

Fr. 14

· κλει [·
· ολωιει [·
· ρόπω [·
· ερπ [·

Fr. 14 ι [· the upper end of a stroke descending to right

Fr. 15

·] [·
· ω [·
· ῆ [·] [·
·] [· χ [·
5] η [·

Fr. 15 ι The foot of an upright 2], perhaps the upper end of the right-hand branch of υ 3], perhaps the end of the cross-stroke of ε], an upright, followed by the lower part of an upright descending below the line 4], the upper right-hand arc of a small circle above the line Before χ what now looks like φρ, but the tail of ρ is anomalous and should perhaps be assigned to l. 5 5 For η perhaps υ There may be an upright (see l. 4) above the left-hand side

2814. HEXAMETER POEM ABOUT A WAR BETWEEN GREEKS AND PERSIANS

There is too little about which there is certainty in the following remnant of a composition in hexameters to make it profitable to spend time on its identification. On the assumption that ll. 27 seq. imply war between Greeks and Persians one's first guess would be that it represents the work of Choerilus of Samos, active towards the end of the fifth century B.C., who is credited with *Περσικά* (in more than one book) by Herodian (π.μ.λ. ii 919 L.; *Περσικῶς* Stobaeus, *Flor.* iii 27, 1) and with *ποιήματα* specified as *Βαρβαρικά, Μηδικά, Περσικά* in a scrap of papyrus, possibly a colophon, published as 1399. From the entry in Suidas (ἔγραψε δὲ ταῦτα τὴν Ἀθηναίων νικηὴν κατὰ Σέρξου . . .) it would be inferred, on a strict interpretation, that the Marathon campaign was not included. But hardly anything is known of its contents except the list of the contingents of the Persian army (fr. 3, 4 K).

In 2814 the name of Miltiades is recognizable with fair certainty in l. 16. If l. 29 implies, as I think it does, that the speaker of the foregoing lines was cut off prematurely, it would suit the circumstances of Miltiades' death after his failure against Paros. Then l. 31 might refer to his son Kimon, who appears to have been a well-to-do person, such as the promises set out in ll. 33 seqq. may be taken to imply. But who the speaker of the whole is supposed to be I cannot guess.

The hypothesis is obviously very precarious. There were other struggles between Greeks and Persians, and the signs of lateness in the language (ll. 27, 34), if not fatal to the attribution to Choerilus, are not favourable to it.

The hand is a tolerably well-formed example of a common type assigned to the second century, but there is from place to place a noticeable irregularity in the size and thickness of the letters (e.g. ll. 29 seqq.). The text contains a good number of mistakes, some corrected, some (ll. 21, 30, 33) not. There are a few elisions marked and stops in the high and median position, but no accents.

The material condition of the piece is extremely poor. Apart from the fact that the ink is in many places rubbed or faded, the surface is loose and liable to flake off, which it has done in some places where I may not have relocated it exactly and in others where it is lost.

] δεποσιμθε[
] τ' πιχθονίων[
] επειη[^ω] ουτις[
] ... [] νερυκεμεν[
 5] υνιεριζέμενου[
] οντεενασπ[] νη[
] ντεσο ηςγεγάσ[
] ιμενο ουςναρηξ[
] σνωπειφριςτρα[
 10] ... σουλα[] σμολ[]
] ... [] εμεναι[
] νοισιν [] ... η[
] μ[] ... [] εμ[
] χαν[] ν[] ... [] ε[] ε[] αι[
 15] κλεοσες[] ενισπομι[
] αδου[] ρ[] αμονεμ[]
] λ μ[] ... [] σ ιπλ[
] αγα[] αλ[] ... [] σιληοσα . []
] εγερουμρ[] ναρ[] ... [] ρουλουδ π[
 20] κωντηρχιαν [] ναναεταουσιν·
] εσοιποντοπαρε[] χατιαισιν[] μονται·
] δεσαγχιβεβ[] εσρ ... [] νητορεχοντες·
] δαγτωνδιχα[] μρς . ν[] ο[] . ιω . []
] ... [] ζωες[] β[] δερν[] μ φ[] ... []
 25] ... [] μειωνστρα[] ηγνυα[] εμεμενευτε[
] δευησεινδουκα[] ποτ[] περχομενωπε[] κω[]
] αονδερυπ[] σπαεπαρ . ονεμμεν[] ... []
] ερσαις ... [] ... εγτος[] ο . στρ . . ναιχ[
] καικενδη . [] . εστοαδη' αγορευ[] ... []
 30]] εμμημικατ πεφνεεπερ[] ομενηδιοσαι[
] ννδεπαις[] ... [] νενφρενασαλκιμοσογκ[]
] ωδετ ρηλυθη[] ... [] μιδουδ' ιοτηγνεεσθω[
] υμειωνδουδε ετποσχεσηνδετελεσει []
] μουνονεφεςπ[] ενοις· αδ' επαρκιαδωτινη[
 35]] ε[] ν[] γαρω[] π[] οπας . [] πο[] κ[] ... [] ητηρηνεκακαστω[
] οινουδουκενε[] ειτατοσοστρατοσουδετι[

] ηδε πόσις μεθε[
] ατ' επιχθονίων[
] επειη[] ωτις[
] ... [] ν ερυκέμεν []
 5] υσιν εριζέμεν ου[
] οντες εν ασπ[] ις[] ν η[
] ντες όμης γεγάσ[
] ιμενο ου συναρηξ[
] εσσω επεί βρίσχη στρα[
 10] ... σουλα[] σ μολ[] []
] ... [] εμεναι[
] νοισιν[] ... ριτ[
] σημο[] ναρη[] τεμ[
] εχαν[] δν[] εφ . [] κει[] ε . αι[] λ[
 15] ν κλέος ες[] ενισπομι[
 Μιλ[] τιάδου . ο[] αμον εν μ . []
] αλαμ[] ... [] σ ι π λ []
] αγα[] αλ[] ... [] β[] ασιλῆος α . []
] ετέρου μο[] ναρ[] α[] ρουλουδ π[]
 20] κων τηρχείαν [] ονα ναεάουσιν ,
] ες οἱ Πόντου(ο) παρ' ε[] χατιαισι νή[] μονται ,
] Αρκά] δεσ άγχι βεβ[] ώτ] ες όμοι[] . ον ητορ έχοντες .
] δ' αντων δίχα[] μρς . ν[] μο[] . σινον[]
 25] εφο[] ζωεςβ[] β[] δερν[] μνφ . [] []
] υμέων στρα[] τ[] ην συνα[] γ[] ειρέμεν ευτε[]
] δευήσειν δ' ούκ α[] ν ποτ' [] ε[] περχομένων εν[] π[] κού[] ρων ,
] λ] αδν δ' Ενδρώπ[] ης πανεπάρκιον εμμεν[] . []
] Π] έρσαις . ν[] ... εν τόσ[] ογ στρατὸν αιχ[] μητάων .
] καί κεν δη[] τε[] τέ] λεστο τάδ' η[] άγορευ[] . ν . [] ,
 30] εἰ μή μιν κατέπεφνε[] < ν > έπερ[] χ[] ομένη Διός αι[] [] σα .
] νῦν δέ πάις[] . [] [] νεν φρένας άλκιμος ούκ[]
] αδέ τ' έρητύθη . [] [] μιδου δ' ιότηγ νεέεσθω[]
] υμέων δέ ού δενεθ' ύποσχεσίην δέ τελέσει
] μοῖνον έφεσπο[] μ[] ένοις , τὰ δ' έπάρκια δωτήν[]
 35] έκ μεγάρων όπάς[] ε[] ποτ' . . βήτηρην εκέκαστω[]
] οἴνου δ' ού κεν ε[] π[] ειτα τόκος στρατὸς ουδέ τι[

There is a 'joint' down the middle of the column
 3 Rubbed; the dotted letters might be others of similar outline There is room for a letter after
 η in a worm-run but no certainty that one was written 4]...], the third letter might be circular.
 It is preceded by the foot of an upright serifed to left. The first is represented by a flat trace on the
 line, the fourth by a dot below the line 5], on the underlayer; perhaps an arc of the lower left-
 hand side of ο 8], prima facie the right-hand part of the loop of ρ Between ο and ο possibly
 μ, but the surface is too much damaged for any letter to be verifiable 9 Of] only two specks
 presumably representing the overhang and the turn-up 10], on a single fibre two dots and
 a horizontal stroke just off the base-line Before ο what now looks like a croslet facing to left, fol-
 lowed by a stumpy upright], a dot level with the top of the letters 11]...], a dot level with
 the top of the letters, followed at an interval by the top of an upright, then the top of a circle and per-
 haps the upper parts of the diagonal and the right-hand upright of ν 12], ς, the base of a circle,
 followed by what might be the underside of the loop of α 13 Of] no trace of the left-hand part
 of the cross-stroke 14], δ, a dot on the line, followed by the base and right-hand angle of δ?
], ς, on the line the right-hand end of a stroke slightly tilted from left, followed by a flattened c?], ς,
 apparently ρ possible Of] only the right-hand ends of the branches Between] ς (for which θ not
 ruled out) and α a speck on the line, nearer α 16]π, see comm. Before ο a heavy dot below the
 line, after ο three dots one above another presumably representing an upright], the lower part of
 an upright with ink on both sides; perhaps more than one letter], perhaps the tip of the loop of α
 17 Of] only the base-cusps, except for the tip of the right-hand stroke of λ Of] only the foot
], on the line two converging strokes, like the lower part of χ, followed by the lower part of a stroke
 rising to right, and this by the foot of an upright and a dot to its right on the line], the foot of an
 upright, followed by the lower left-hand arc of ε or c Between c and c very faint the top of a circle
 18 Of] the juncture of the loop and the tail], on the line a stroke slightly tilted from left After
 α dispersed traces which I may well have wrongly distributed], an upright, perhaps π, or possi-
 bly ν, followed by faint traces near the line 19 The cross-stroke of γ does not come up to the
 upright, still less cross it to form τ The loop of ρ has nearly vanished], the right-hand arc of
 a circle, thickened at the top; ο not suggested], the foot of an upright Of] only the left-hand
 part Between δ and π a speck level with the top of the letters, followed by the top of an upright at
 a slightly lower level 20], a thick upright, perhaps not a letter [Now detached and lost]], if
 ink, a trace level with the top of the letters], ρ, the upper part of an upright hooked to right at top,
 followed by a dot from the middle of the left-hand side and an arc from the lower part of the right-
 hand side of a circle 21], the lower part of a stroke descending with a curve from left 22 μ
 represented only by the upper parts of the central strokes and doubtfully the tail of the right-hand
 stroke 23], a trace on a single fibre]μρ the ρ anomalous;], μρ might be a better interpreta-
 tion Between c and ν apparently the left-hand half of a small ε or θ, followed by a short horizontal
 stroke on the line; there is not room for two full-sized letters After ν perhaps elements of an upright,
 but the fibres are in disorder Of] only the right-hand stroke], the top of a small loop, to right
 of which a trace against the back of c Of ν only the fork; perhaps χ possible], most resembles
 the loop of ρ, but angular; perhaps touches a letter following to right 24 Of] only the lower
 parts], perhaps the top and base and the right-hand end of the cross-stroke of ε β], anomalous,
 the upper loop inordinately small. The straight interpretation of the ink is: a small ο perched on the
 left-hand element of τ Over] a slightly convex upright Before δ the fibres disordered; perhaps
 a single ν, perhaps two letters represented by an upright with a projection to left of its top and specks to
 right, and the upper end of a stroke descending to right], the lower part of a stroke rising to right
 Of ν between] μ and φ only the stalk After φ an upright with ink to right of its top], an upright,
 followed by a short flat stroke level with the top of the letters and a dot diagonally opposite to right on
 the line 25 The appearance at the end of the line of the left-hand end of a cross-stroke as of τ is
 illusory 27],], specks, followed by the top and bottom of an upright descending below the line;
 above, a dot and the tip of an upright, apparently interlinear 28 Between c and ν (of which only
 the fork) the upper end of a stroke descending to right, followed by the top of a circle], a dot level
 with the top of the letters], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke, as of γ, followed by the upper end
 of a stroke descending to right, between them on the line the base of a circle; before ε what could be
 taken for a damaged μ, but the surface is much disturbed and not all the ink is accounted for 29],

the left-hand arc of a circle], the base of ε or c, followed by two dots on the line which may repre-
 sent one letter Of ν the right-hand arm is lost. There is a dot, which does not seem to be part of
 a *trama*, above the left-hand arm], traces level with the top of the letters 31 The first ν of
 νθν is unsatisfactory, as a horizontal stroke on the line is not accounted for], a dot level with the
 top of the letters], a short thick upright; ο not suggested, but perhaps possible], the base of
 a circle? 32 τρρ, unless it was τρρ, seems to have been written originally. A large ε in a different

style is written on the original vowel λ, τ appears to be in the same hand as the rest; λ is not cancelled
], a dot about mid letter Of] only the upper part of the diagonal of ν and the extreme lower end
 of ε 33 Of ν nothing but the extreme tips of the arms ν looks inserted *currente calamo* 34 τ α
 I am not sure that τ is not illusory and that δ should not be written 35 c], a dot on the line],
 a trace like the back of the loop of ρ Above the cancelled κ a small τ, having lost the left-hand part
 of its bar, and a dot about mid letter], in a thinner pen the top of a stroke rising to right and the
 upper part of an upright; close to the second an upright of the usual thickness; two dots apparently
 representing the top and bottom of an upright with blanks on either side 36 τ α a rewritten

I cannot contribute much to the understanding of these verses either in the very defective upper
 part of the column or the almost continuous lower part. The following disjointed observations may be
 worth making.

8 *εναρήγειν* not recorded.

9 or *επ[ε]ιθρήγειν*?

16 The stalk of τ projects through the cross-stroke, of which the left-hand part is lost, so that the
 ink now looks more like η than anything else. If *Μιλτιάδου* is right, *ἐν Μαραθῶνι* may be considered for
 the end of the verse (though *Μαραθῶνι* appears to be far more usual than *ἐν Μαραθῶνι* in references to
 this action).

17 The letters, if correctly read, suggest *Καλαμὲ* in some form.

18 *Ε[λ]λήγεα π[λ]* appears compatible with the remains, though I should have expected to see the
 lower end of the diagonal of ν.

18 seq. The presence of *εραρου*, if it is rightly recognized, and if it represents *ετέρου* or a compound
 (not *ήμ-, ύμ-*, which I think are too short), suggests the view that *βασιλῆος* refers to a Spartan, not to the
 Persian, king.

20 The object of *ναερδουεν* I suppose to be the preceding word. If *μνονα* could be read—I can
 neither verify it nor rule it out—*Λακεδαίμονα* would seem to me a reasonable guess. I can make no
 suggestion for the residual], *κων*.

21 seq. The absence of conjunctions seems to indicate that these are successive entries in a list.

21 In isolation I should have taken this verse to be *Θρηή[η]κεε, οί Πόντιοι παρ' ἐχαρταίαι νέμουται*.
 (The ν *ἐφέλευετικόν* at the end of l. 20 is not in favour of *Θρηη-* but not fatal to it.) But how can Arcadians
 be described as *ἀρχι βαβῶτες* to Thracians? As far as I see, some difficulties would disappear if ll. 21–2
 were transposed. Arcadians would then be next perhaps to Laconians. But too much is uncertain to
 make guessing attractive.

παρ' ἐχαρταίαι is a form of locution I have not found elsewhere. *ἐπ' ἐχ-* is regular and seems more
 logical; 'on the fringe of' or 'beside'.

-ταίαι, but *-τηνεν* l. 35.

22 Though *Αρρεδδεε* is not the only ethnic of dactylic scansion ending in *-δεε*, I do not suppose that
 the likelihood of its occurrence in this place will be disputed.

The correspondence of participles in this verse to a relative clause in the preceding supports the
 interpretation of the names as items of a list.

From *ναερδουεν* and *νέμουται* I infer that *ἀρχι βαβῶτες* means 'occupying a neighbouring country'
 not 'next in the line'. Parallel to this 'like in spirit' would not be amiss, but *δμοίον* is not *prima facie*
 long enough.

25 seqq. A speech, and, to judge by the fact that the speaker is said to be dead in l. 30 but ll. 33
 seqq. are obviously still part of a speech, a reported speech. I cannot tell how far above l. 25 it
 begins. The speakers of both appear to be on the Greek side, but they refer to Greeks with *ήμ-*, ll. 25,
 33, not *ήμ-*.

26 I take the statement to be 'will never lack acceding allies'. This involves the postulation of *ἐν*

with the future, but though it might be preferable to *construe* 'will miss allies who are never going to turn up', the context, so far as I understand it, rules this out. The suspect construction, to be sure, is introduced by the supplement, but can any of the theoretical alternatives to α[ν] be entertained?

27 λαὸν Εὐρώπης: cf. 'Ελλάδος στρατὸν 2625 fr. 1, 1 a. *not*. But it is not certain that the two words are to be taken together here.

πανεπίρκιος recorded only in a defective quotation in Suidas Παλαμίδης. ἐπάρκιος, l. 34, also rare, and late.

28 δ' οὐ γ[ε]γάμεν? 'that the Persians have not acquired'. This infinitive at Pind. *Ol.* ix 110 and in composition at *Il.* v 248, xx 106.

Cf. *Il.* viii 472 Ἀργείων πούλων στρατὸν αἰχμητάων.

30 κατέπεφνε ἐπερχομένη: cf. ἐπιχόμενος, -μένη, κατέπεφνε regularly in Homer (*Il.* xxiv 759, *Od.* v 124, et al.).

Διός αἰσα Homeric, but not frequent, e.g. *Il.* xvii 321, *Od.* ix 52.

31 πῆϊς 'his son'?

φρένας δίκμιος, if that is to be recognized, strikes me as a peculiar locution and I can find no support nearer than τοῦ δ' ἐν φρεσὶν δίκμιον ἦτορ *Il.* xvii 111.

32 ὠδέ τ' ἔρητύθη 'so he was checked'. I do not see to what this can refer where it stands. Next to l. 30 it would present no difficulty.

I do not see any case to be made for ἔτ(ι).

Κρονίδου δ' ἰότητι? I cannot verify it and cannot clearly see the bearing. Although he was stopped for the time being, may he come, God willing, later on?

33 Prima facie 'he has no need of you', but this seems rather inconsequent and I suspect that δεύσειθ' was intended with the sense 'he will not fall behind you', do less than you; cf. *Il.* xxiii 483 ἄλλα . . . πάντα δεύσαι Ἀργείων, sim. v 636.

33 seq. ὑποσχέσθην . . . τελέσει . . . ἐφεισομένοις cf. *Od.* x 483 τελεσόν μοι ὑπόχεσεν.

μόνον: presumably 'if you do but . . .' not 'only if'.

ἐφεισομ-: this false form appears in late hexameters. If the present text is rightly attributed to Choerilus it is by a good deal the earliest example.

I suppose ἐπάρκια δωρόνησαν: cf. οὐκίαν τοῖς δωπάναις ἐπαρκῆ Plut. *Cic.* 7.

35 I can give no satisfactory account of πορ' in the context nor guess the two letters before βήτρησαν. There is no room for ἐπί, as at Callim. fr. 85, 6.

2815. DIONYSIUS, Γίγαντιάς BOOK I (AND OTHERS?)

Nothing is known about the *Γίγαντιάς* except what can be elicited from the five places where it is referred to in Stephanus Byzantinus. From these it appears that it was a composition in hexameters¹ consisting of not less than three books, in each of which there was some mention of Thessaly (Steph. Byz. in *Δωτίον* and *Νέεσσων*). In Book I there was also a mention of a Locrian town not otherwise recorded, *Κελαδώνη*. The recurrence of this name in Fr. 9 of the following collection of pieces of hexameter verse is the chief reason, the Thessalian location of the matter in Fr. 2 a secondary argument, for identifying the *Γίγαντιάς* in their source. But if this is so, they do not afford much positive information about its subject. Nothing that I see has any particular relevance to the story of the Giants, and indeed 'Story of the Giants' should by analogy be *Γίγαντις*,² not *Γίγαντιάς*, of which the natural interpretation would be 'Story of *Γίγαντία*', though perhaps this argument should not be pressed.

¹ Stephanus quotes from it two unconnected hexameters. This leaves open the theoretical possibility that it was in elegiacs, which cannot be disproved but I suppose is not at all likely.

² The forms *Γιάς*, *Μινιάς* are exceptional and are to be accounted for by the nature of the penultimate vowel.

The name of the author of the *Γίγαντιάς* is given by Stephanus as Dionysius. If this is the *περιηγητής*, to whom a piece defined as *γίγαντίων* is, along with others, ascribed in the *uita Chis.* (Accad. Naz. Linc. *Bollettino* n.s. v p. 10),¹ if the date of the *περιηγητής* is rightly inferred from his acrostich (*περιηγ.* 112 seqq., 522 seqq.) to fall in the first half of the second century, and if the fragments here presented are rightly referred to the *Γίγαντιάς*, this manuscript has the interest of being an approximately contemporary copy of the work that it contains.

The author, whoever he was, had not, so far as I can judge from the incomplete verses that survive, a strongly marked style, and leans more on the old than the Hellenistic epic.

The text is written in a bold upright round hand of a type ascribed to the second century. The want of standardization in the form of many letters and their reduction in size towards the bottom of the column dispose me to think that the writer may not have been a professional copyist.

¹ γέγραπται δὲ καὶ αὐτῶ καὶ λιθιακὰ βιβλία διοσημίων τε καὶ γίγαντίων ἔτερα . . .

Fr. 1

- (a)] . α . [] αιουσιποληα[
] . φροσνητεδικητε[
] υ' ευδκρατοσαιεν . []
] ενοςεπιλετοικηρααλ[
 5] εξ' αλοσ' ενδεθεμστα[
] . ιεσοσανθρωποισι[
] διοεπιτελ[] εν . []
] εεινδ . []
] . ολεμ[]
 10] . νκρατ[] . . . [] . []
] ηνπερβριο[] εξ' ει[]
] ηθαμβιωρησ . ντ[]
] αναλκεινητελελογ[]
] εχεφροσνησινο . []
 15] ερφιαλοσμαλεουσ[]
] . αδιοσαναεσσων []
] . ιεννη . [] . το . []
] . . . []
] . . . []
] εοιενπυρ[]
] φετερηιεν . []
] σμονοριεταιηεπιλ[]
 5] ιηαεχετονοιοβ[]
] ειραεσανδρασινο . [] . []
] ταμεν[] . ρμονεπηρ[]
] . αιεχοσελ[] . . .] . ειητεφ[] .] λιοι[]

(b)

. . . [] . []

] εοιενπυρ[]

] φετερηιεν . []

] σμονοριεταιηεπιλ[]

5] ιηαεχετονοιοβ[]

] ειραεσανδρασινο . [] . []

] ταμεν[] . ρμονεπηρ[]

] . αιεχοσελ[] . . .] . ειητεφ[] .] λιοι[]

Fr. 1 (a), (b) These two fragments have no horizontal fibres in common. It is not possible to determine how many lines are lost between (a) 19 and (b) 1

(a) 1], ink resembling the bottom angle of ν but having a diagonal stroke across the opening], the lower part of an upright; a normally broad letter, e.g. ν, would be expected to be partly visible between this and α 2], a flat trace on the line 3], perhaps the upper left-hand curve of ε or ο 6], the lower end of a stroke descending from left 7], the top left-hand arc of a circle 8], a seems likeliest 9], a dot on the line 10], the right-hand arc of

a circle] . . [], a loop, open to left, on the line, suggesting β, followed by the lower part of an upright, and this at an interval by the lower left-hand arc of a circle] . [], the bases of two circles on the line; possibly a single ω 12 After c no doubt co but scarcely represented 14], the left-hand arc of a circle 16], the right-hand end of a stroke touching the top of the loop of α; τ not suggested 17], the top of a circle], an upright with the start of a stroke to right at its centre; η not κ suggested], on the line the foot of a stroke curling to right], the left-hand arc of a circle 19], the top of an upright

(b) 1] . . [], a dot on and a dot just below the line, followed by the lower part of an upright] . [traces on the line, perhaps two letters 3], the lower part of an upright, followed by a dot on the line; π or ι . [suitable 6], the foot of a stroke descending just below the line with a slight slope to left], the foot of an upright 8], the end of a stroke touching the bottom of the loop of α] . , a dot on the line

Fr. 1 (a) 2 The first letter can hardly be other than ο or ω, so that ca]φροσνή (*Od.* xxiii 13, 30) or c]ωφροσνή (*Theogn.* 379, al.) looks likely.

3 δ[φελλ-? εὐν δὲ κράτος αὐτὸν ἀέξεν *Il.* xii 214. Or δ[πάξεν in some form?

4 κήραε followed by some form of ἀλόσκεω frequent in *Odyssey* and a few examples in *Iliad*.

5 Presumably ἐξ ἀλόε. But at *Od.* xi 134, xxiii 281 there was an ancient view that ἐξάλοε should be read, ὡς ἐκβιοε, οἶον ἠπειρωτικῶε καὶ οὐ θαλάσσιοε.

6 πο]ιεσσόν only *ly. Hom.* viii. 2, of Ares. But θέμιστα[ε, l. 5, suggests that the qualification perhaps applies to some abstract, such as e.g. justice. εἰρήνην . . . καὶ πτολὸν Nonn. *Dion.* xli 395.

7 Διὸε ἐπιτελ[λομ]ένο[ω acceptable.

11 On the basis of Hes. *Op.* 217 δίκη δ' ὑπὲρ ὄβριοε ἴεχαι a reasonable guess is δίκη ὑπὲρ ὄβριοε[ε] ξέει.

12 θωρήσωντ[-.

13 ἀναλκείην τε λελογ[χ-: the locution is parallel to those found with parts of κτάομαι (the commonest: *Soph. Antig.* 924 τὴν δυσέβειαν . . . ἐκτεράμην, *Eur. I. T.* δειλίαν . . . καὶ κάκην κεκτῆσομαι, *Med.* 218 ἐκτέσαντο . . . βαθυμίαν), φέρω (*Soph. Electr.* 968 seq. εὐέβειαν . . . οἴει), λαμβάνω (*Eur. Ion* 600 μωρίαν . . . λήθομαι), but I can adduce no similar example of the employment of λαγγάνω.

ἀναλκείηε three times in the *Iliad*, but the singular recorded only once, *Theogn.* 891.

14 ἐχεφροσνήσι sec on fr. 4, 2.

15 ὄπ[ερφίαλοε μάλ' εὐθε[α, but this strikes me as odd enough to justify the search for a genitive in μαλεουσ[ε, parallel to], αἰόιο in l. 16 and like it governed by ἀνάεσσων. But I can find nothing.

17]οιε ἐν νη[ε]α]ντοε acceptable.

(b) 3 c]φετέρηε ἐνι], one possibility.

4 οὐ κατὰ κέ[ε]μον ὀρίνεται to some extent suggested by the next line.

4 seq. ἢ ἐπιλ[]ιε ἢ ἀχερον οἰνοβ[α]ρειων.

Theogn. 503.

8 αἰεχοε δ[ε]γ[χ]εῖη τε φ[ι]λοει[ε: cf. *Od.* xviii 225 col κ' αἰεχοε λάβη τε . . . πλοιο. But perhaps I should remark that it is possible that αἰεχοε attaches to a different person from ελεγχέη.

ελεγχέη: *Il.* xxiii 408 μὴ εἶδω ελεγχέην καταχέηη, *Od.* xiv 38, al.

Fr. 2

(a)

],ω.[
]γτουν[.].[.].νιδη[.].
]ομαχουλα[.].[.].αμπε[
]ασσονταμετησυπε[
 5]α.φαλεη.ησφινπ[
]πολεμοιοδορυσ[
].παδεν...ικεκλη[.].]π[
]ωνεπι[.]....ο[.].[.].χρημακυσσε[.].]εμ. .ο[
]αδαιγμιοντεκαυικασαιγυμοι[] []
 10 (b)]γερονσονηρηδουμανατεπ[.].]μυλον[
].δα[] .αντεσσ[.].]δικηπετοικ[.].].]μυ[.].]ον[
]μι'...[]]ικησευεργε[] []
]ηστοι[]]εινταδερεξετα[(ε)] .]. []
]οταστ[.].]]ειοδιαπραθειν[.].]ωτ[.]. []
 15].πετ[.].]ωντιταρω[.].]. []ωνου []
].ει[]]τ[]]λιεθραι[]]θα[]
]ω[.]. []]πατρωιον[.]. []
]. .].]ολυνθαμ[.].]αονπασσαμ[
]κατηη[.].]αβεσφατ'ιωιν[
 20]γεκαιε[.].]αγνιανιθωμ[]
]ικελευθοις. []
]μειναιτεκεεσσ[]
]οιρησωντα[]

Fr. 2 The level of (b) relatively to (a) is fixed by cross-fibres. I cannot follow fibres of the back of (a) into (b) and so cannot fix the interval between them. The level of (c) relatively to (a) is likewise fixed by cross-fibres and again I cannot certainly follow fibres of the back from (a) into (c), but the interval between them may be fairly closely determinable by internal evidence; see note on l. 14
 1], traces suggesting the upper right-hand arc of a circle [a dot on the line 2], [on the line the base of a small circle, followed by a dot at a slightly lower level [I think: followed by the lower left-hand arc of a circle, but a rather large π may be possible 3], apparently: with a dot below 5 Between α and φ what now resembles γ slightly tilted backwards φ damaged, θ perhaps not ruled out Between η and η a trace on the line 7], a dot level with the top of the letters, some way from π After ν a headless upright, before ε a sinuous upright suggesting η; between them two dots level with the top of the letters [a thick dot a little below mid-letter Of]π only the feet 8 Of]φ only the base of the first circle and the lower right-hand arc of the second;], ο could be read [a trace on the line After μ the foot of an upright, prima facie ε, followed at an interval by the lower part of a circle, prima facie θ 10 Of]π only the top left-hand angle

11 (b)], a dot just below the line (a)], a cross-stroke level with the top of the letters 12 (b) ...], the left-hand arc of a circle, followed by the foot of an upright and the bottom left-hand arc of a circle, perhaps a single π 13 (c)], [the foot of an upright crossed by the lower end of a stroke descending from left, followed at an interval by the foot of an upright], [the foot of an upright 14 (b)], [the upper left-hand arc of a circle a little higher than the top of the letters (a)], a dot level with the top of the letters (c) After τ a dot on the line 15 (b)], the lower part of a stroke descending from left and curving up [the left-hand end of a cross-stroke, continuing that of τ, with a trace below as of a stroke descending from it (a)], the upper end of a stroke descending steeply to right 16 (a)], a thin trace above and to left of the upper part of ε Of]π the upper central part; the upper right-hand part of π perhaps not ruled out (c)], [the top of an upright 17 (a)], [the left-hand arc of a circle (c)], [κο seems likeliest, but I should have expected, in spite of damage, to see some of the upper branch of κ; for ο not, I think, c 18 (a)], [the first letter perhaps ε, but represented only by the right-hand end of the overhang, the third ε or θ; between these a dot level with the top of the letters (c)], a trace below the line, not particularly suggesting π], the lower end of a stroke descending from left 20], a dot level with the top of the letters 22], the top of a circle 23], the right-hand arc of a small circle against the left-hand side of ο, which is abnormally small

Fr. 2 I can make very little of this as a whole or in detail. I offer a few remarks on points that have occurred to me as representing possible lines of inquiry.

2 μα]γτουν[η]. [] or -]γτο (e.g. γέ-, θέ- ντο) cōn [] .].]ν? Κρ[ο]νιδη, -θη[ε]ι could be accepted.

3 As λα, [] μα looks as if it might be the plural of a first declension name, it may be remarked that Λαπ[θ]οι is not a possible reading, though a mention of them would be congruous with the mention of Aegimius below. See also on l. 15. I do not know what is meant by the dot under ι[. A cancellation is ordinarily denoted by a dot over the cancelled letter.

No Greek word is known to begin with μεπ- μετ[] is not to be read. It seems that one must operate with με, in which case this will be part of a speech.

5 I find it hard to believe that]αφ- was written, but nothing else as likely as καρφαλή, seems to offer. At *Il.* xxi 541 δέφηι καρφαλῶι with variants καρφαλῶι, καρφαλή suggests a possible supplement.

6 If πολέμοιο δορυσ[ε]ου, Theogn. 987 δορυσέου ἐς πόνου ἀνδρῶν is to be compared. But a context can be thought of in which e.g. δορυσέοι would be apposite, and then the parallel would be with [*Hes.*] *Scut.* 54 δορυσέοι ἄμφιγυρῶνι.

8 The likely, though not the only theoretically available, articulation is]χ' ἡρέμα κέεσσ[], the last two words not necessarily construed together. What follows it should be possible to make out, but I can neither account for the space between the two dotted letters nor suggest a suitable object for κέεσ.

9 seq. The Thessalian King Aegimius appears in Greek legend as a beneficiary and benefactor of Herakles and father of Dyman and Pamphylus, eponyms of two of the three Dorian tribes. ἀμφο]τέρουσ therefore may be taken as likely and defines the left-hand alignment of the column.

ἀβυλμόν τε . . . ὀνόμηνε Δυμῶνα τε Π[ά]μφυλον]τε. Since it is clear that ὀνόμηνε cannot here mean 'gave their names to', I suppose it means 'nominated' or the like. I see no clue to the subject, but I suppose he might be Herakles.

11 -ἀντεσσ[] δικη ἐποικ[ε]σ[] μ[ε]θ[ε]λον 'an utterance such as justice required'. I have found no other instance of ἐποικῶς, ἐποικῶς in any form but the neuter plural.

14 διαπραθειν]μ[ε]μα]σ[ε]τα indicated by comparison with *Il.* xi 793 ἀεν διαπραθειν μεμασ[ε]τε, *Il.* ix 532, *Hes. Scut.* 240, *Catal.* fr. 35, 3. The interval assumed suits the assumption of π[ε]π[ε]μ[ε]θερα in l. 16 and requires a supplement of 5 or 6 letters before]ωνου in l. 15.

Since ἀεν might be looked for hereabouts, it must be said that it cannot be read in (b). ἀρε[] may be possible, though I do not think it would be the first choice.

15 Τ[ε]ταρον(-); Steph. Byz. Τ[ε]ταρών πόλις Θεσσαλίας ἦν Τ[ε]ταρον Λυκόφρων φησὶ (*Διξ.* 904). τὸ ἔθνηκόν Τ[ε]ταρώνος. A third form of the name is recognized in Strabo's τὸ Τ[ε]ταρών ὄρος, which he says is a continuation of Mount Olympus (vii 329 fr. 14, 15; ix 441). In view of the information supplied by Diodorus (iv 37): πολέμου συνεστῆτος Δωριεῦσι τοῖς τῆν 'Ἐστιασίων καλουμένην οἰκοῦσιν, ὧν ἔβασιλευεν

Αἰγίμιος, καὶ τοῖς Λαπίθαις τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ὀλυμπον ἰδρυμένοις, ὧν ἐδυνάστευε Κόρανος κτλ., it is reasonably likely that Κορῶνου should be recognized here.¹

In view of the dialectal *Πετθ-* for *θεε-* I may as well remark that it is not recognizable here.

16 π[ρ]ο[λ]ίεθρα see on l. 14. ν[έ]εσ[θ]αι?

17 πατρώϊον [οἰ]κό[ν] will be thought of, but οἰ looks hardly broad enough for the space.

18 πολλὸν θ' ἄμα λαὸν ὄπασαι after *Il.* xviii 452 πολλὸν δ' ἄμα λαὸν ὄπασε, cf. xvi 38.

19 καὶ ᾗ π[α]ρ[α] . . . ? 'If they transgress . . .'

20 εἰδ[υ]λάγαναι Ἰθώμην Steph. Byz. Ἰθώμη πόλις Θεσσαλίας τῆς Πελαγοντιδῶς. At *Il.* ii 729 seq. mentioned along with *Τρέικην* and *Οἰγαλίην*, one or both of which may have preceded here.

22 ε- ο- ο- μена τεκέεσσι, probably an infinitive as e.g. *Il.* xii 222 δομῆναι τεκέεσσι εἴσειν.

23 (δία)μοιρήωντα[ι] hardly avoidable but μ by no means what would have been chosen. The compound at *Od.* xiv 434, Ap. Rhod. *Argon.* i 395.

¹ It should perhaps be noticed that in Steph. Byz. the next entry after *Τιτάρων* is: *Τιτωνεύς, ὄρος. Διόνειος Γυγαντιάδος πρώτους. ὃ οἰκήσων Τιτωνεύς.* The same mountain is thought to be referred to by Lycophron in the words ἠ' ἐπάκτιος στόβουξ *Τιτωνος* (*Alex.* 1404 seq.). If *Τιτωνεύς* as the name of the mountain had intruded instead of *Τιτωνος* into Stephanus as a result of confusion with the *athuicon*, the supplement *Τιτῶνους* might be considered here. But to go by Lycophron it was not in Thessaly.

| | | FR. 3 | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----------|---|---------------------|-------|---------------|
| | (a) | . | . | . | (b) | . |
| | | | | | | (c) |
| | | .] | | .] νουκον[| |]θεορ.[|
| | |]α. | |]ε εἰδόμεν[| |]υχηάστ[|
| (d) | | | |]νταιτρα. | |]νδιερη[|
| | | .]σε[| | | |]σεπ[|
| | |]ατξ[| | (e) | .]ωμ[| 5]κιναρη[|
| | |]δαλαπο. | | .]...δεφλε[| |]αταδεκ[|
| | |]ηυτεβου[| | .]κομεναμα[| |]νίσα[|
| 5 | |]θρω. | | .]νδημηενικ[| |]κατα[|
| | | | | 5 .]μψωδαιτε[| | |
| | | | | .]...εδηπαν[| | |
| | | | |]ην[...εμ.[| | |
| | | | |]ε ν[...καϊτρ[| | |
| | | | |]θαρκαλειουστξ[| | |
| | | | | 10 .]...ωνπολ[| (f) | . |
| | | | | .] ρ .]υπηελ[| |]παν.[|
| | | | |]τανδετανυ[| |]ενο.[|
| | | | |]ιχθνεσαργέτα[| | |
| | | | |]αυτοδετρομεωα.[| | |
| 15 | | | |]νησαιμῖπποιουε[| | |
| | | | |]οφρα .]σεπ[.]ρημη[| | |
| | | | | .]ουρηιγλ[| | |
| | | | |]ων'τιει.[| | |
| | | | |]οιοδιαπ[| | |
| 20 | | | |]αυνοιδο[| | |
| | | | | [!:] | | |
| | | | | | | (g) |
| | | | | | | .]αορα[|
| | | | | | |]νεερμεγ[|
| | | | | | |]ουσαλοσ[|
| | | | | | |]κυλ[.]νδετα[|
| | | | | 5 .]αχρηκουσ[| | |

Fr. 3 (a)-(d) The relative levels of these four scraps are established by cross-fibres. (a) and (d) appear to stand on the left of (b) and (c), but I cannot establish any relation between them or between either and (b), (c). The interval between (b), (c) is not determinable by external evidence, but I believe may be fixed within close limits by internal evidence; see on ll. 2 seq.

But a further problem, which I cannot solve, is presented by (e). The cross-fibres about ll. 1-4 of this fragment are certainly recognizable about (d) 2-5 and (c) 5-8. The fibres of the back of the composite (b)+(c), though I cannot follow any particularly into (e), have a strong general resemblance to those of (e), left to left and right to right. But if (b)+(c) is placed so as to give effect to this correspondence, there is too little room for (d) between (e) and (c). If there is no error in these observations, I can only suppose that (d) belongs to a different (presumably the preceding) column.

(a) 1 Two traces on the line suggesting the start of a stroke rising to right and the end of a stroke descending from left, but possibly separate letters 2],, the upper part of the central stroke and a trace of the right-hand side of φ or ψ 3], two apices; I think μ, but am not sure that λμ could be ruled out

(b) 1],, the bottom right-hand arc of a circle followed by the bases of two circles; perhaps three letters represented Of ψ only the upper end of the left-hand arm 3],, the left-hand arc of a circle

(c) 1],, the lower left-hand arc of a circle 3],, on the line a hook to right 4],, on the line a turn-up, as of ε 7],, the upper part of an upright

(d) 1],, the edge of an upright 2],, the lower part of an upright descending below the line 3],, the left-hand arc of a circle 4],, the top of an upright 5],, the top of a stroke turning over to right but having a hook to left at the turn; not the normal π, perhaps ν

(e) 1],, the right-hand end of a horizontal stroke on the line 2],, the foot of a stroke swinging slightly to right and having a trace to left of its upper end, followed by the bottom left-hand arc of a circle, a dot on the line, the upper and lower ends of the right-hand side of κ or c 6],, the right-hand end of a cross-stroke level with the top of the letters, the left-hand arc of a circle, a dot level with the top of the letters 7],, a dot on the line 8],, the top of an upright 8 Between ε and ν faint traces, of, I suppose, the top and bottom of τ],, a trace above the general level 10],, two traces close together level with the top of the letters 11],, the upper end of a stroke rising with a curve from left After ρ a similar but heavier stroke with a knobbed upper end 14],, the foot of a stroke swinging slightly to right 16 After α apparently the upper tip of a stroke rising from left, followed by what seems to be the top of a circle, though it is rather angular on the left-hand side After π a thick dot level with the top of the letters. Between this and ν there is a smudge, as of washed-out ink, above the line 17],, the upper tip of a stroke curling up from left 18],, the left-hand arc of a circle

(f) Apparently from below (e), but I can recognize none of the cross-fibres in (e) between ll. 6 and 13 1],, the left-hand arc of a circle; φ suggested 2],, the apex of δ or λ, or perhaps the left-hand apex of μ

(g) The fibres of the back seem consistent with a position below the right-hand side of the projecting piece of (e)

1],, the lower end of a stroke descending from left 2 Of η only the first upright 5],, the right-hand end of a cross-stroke level with the top of the letters

[Addendum. The relation of the following couple of scraps to one another and to fr. (e), (e), discovered rather late, is, I think, as follows: (h) stands directly above (j) and represents the ends of (e) 1 seq., (e) 5 seq. (j) follows at an interval of one line and represents the ends of (e) 4, (e) 8 and of (e) 7

(h) 1],, a dot on the line

(j) 1],, the end of a thin horizontal stroke at mid letter, touching the top of the loop of α 4 marg. ε[perhaps a badly made ο]

Fr. 3 (b) + (c) 2 seq. If τραφ[ερ]ην διερχ[ε]ν τε is rightly guessed in l. 3, εδωκεν[ο]υς satisfies the conditions in l. 2.

2 'Like ' No doubt 'stars', δε[ρ]ραει, the accentuation prescribed by 'the majority and Philoxenus' against δε[ρ]ραει prescribed by Aristarchus; v. ll. xxii 28 c. schol., and 317 could.

3 τραφ[ερ]ην διερχ[ε]ν τε; I have found no other example of this pair, the usual pair being τραφε[ρ]η and ὄρη[η] (or in the reverse order), ll. xxiv 308, Od. xx 98, h. Hom. ii (Dem.) 43, Oppian. Cynog. i 11

Ap. Rhod. *Argon.* ii 545, iv 281. But Hes. *Op.* 460 exhibits the variant ἀπὸν καὶ διερχῆν (in a different application).

(e) 2 The remains appear consistent with αυθι, but I do not think that this would be aligned with αμφω in l. 5.

3 ἀμα- is difficult. Hexameter writers lengthen the first syllable of ἀμᾶν (ἀμαῖεν Hes. *Op.* 392) and lengthen a final short before initial μ (though not, I think, very often before μάλα). ἀμός (or ἀμός) is found in Homer (and elsewhere) for ἔμός. I see no other plausible way of trying to account for the text.

6 ἔξτε acceptable.

12 seq. τῶν δὲ τανυκῶν > . . . ἰχθῆες ἀργέτρα [δημόν: cf. ll. xxi 127 ἰχθῆς, δε κε φάργις Λυκάονος ἀργέτρα δημόν. Supply φάργον (*Od.* xiv 135), ἔδονται (*ll.* iv 237), or something of the sort.

The manuscript's accentuation ἀργέτρα, I suppose meaning what we write ἀργερά, seems to be idiosyncratic.

15 Νηαίηες ἵπποις a famous breed of horses to which there are references throughout Greek literature. They appear to be spelt Νηε- as often as Νηε-, and to be stallions at least as often as mares. On their provenience see Stein's note on *Hdt.* vii 40.

17 (Διδε)κούρη γαλ[ακκόσπιδι? cf. *Od.* ii 433.

Fr. 4

ητέαμυθον[] []
 φροσυνηγο[] . a. []
 νοιειεφεφει[]
], αργηστα. []
 5]παλαμυσι[] ε
]κεφα[] ηδεφαμυμων
]αλοιστεοντα
]ροαλησεπιουδει
]ντος[] δηρωι
 10]ιοντ[] κυρη[] λον
]χευαθηπερθε[]

Fr. 4 a],, an upright with foot hooked up to right and having on left a dot, the end of a stroke, about opposite its centre; perhaps two letters],, the lower left-hand arc of a circle 4],, the top of a circle],, the top left-hand arc of a circle 7 Of ε only the lower side of the loop and the lower part of the right-hand stroke 10],, the lower part of a stroke curving down from left; ε or c likely Of π only the feet, of ε only the lower central part of the left-hand side

Fr. 4 I ἐπ'ητέα μύθον seems a reasonable guess. ἐπητής, oxytone of the first declension, is found twice in the *Odyssey* (ἐπητής δεκα καὶ ἀρχίνος καὶ ἀρχέφρων xiii 332, ἐπητήν ἀνδρὶ ἔοικας xviii 128), oxytone of the third,¹ once in Apollonius Rhodius (*Argon.* ii 987 οὐ γὰρ ἄμαζονίδες μάλ' ἐπητές). These are all the literary instances, unless one adds ἐπητέος from *Od.* xxi 306, where it appears from Apoll. *lex. Hom.* in ἐπητήρι (sic) to have been Aristarchus' reading in preference to ἐπητέος.² In all these places, however,

¹ According to Eustathius (*Od.* xiii 332) the older accentuation was oxytone, the later paroxytone. From schol. *Od.* it appears that Aristarchus, and similarly Herodian, prescribed the oxytone.

² Hesych. ἐπητέος· εὐλογοῦσθαι, εὐνώμονος, κυρεῖσθαι, πρῶτον may be based on this.

it is applied to a person. A large assortment of interpretations (partly based on etymological absurdities) is to be found in the scholia and lexica, roughly divisible into those meaning 'with a good head' and those meaning 'with a good heart'.

2]φρασύνη: since *Od.* xiii 332 (above) joins ἐπηγήε and ἐχέφρων, ἐχέ]φροσύνη might be thought of. It was first attested in Agathias (*A.P.* ix 767) but is now found in fr. 1, 14: since Hesych. in ἐπηγήε has κάφρων, λόγιος, κτλ., perhaps καο- or κα]φροσύνη is equally likely. But there are various other possibilities.

3 -με]νοι (?) ελεν ἐφετι]μ-, e.g. μεμνημένοι . . . ἐφετι]μς, cf. *Hes. Op.* 298.

4 Presumably ἀργησάω.

6 κεφαλῆς δὲ καὶ ὤμων on the model of *Od.* κεφαλῆ τε καὶ ὤμων (vi 235, and three times in all), κεφαλῆν τε καὶ ὤμων (xvii 35, and three times in all); not in *Il.*, though this has similar phrases (ὤμων καὶ κεφαλῆς xi 812, κεφαλῆν τε καὶ εὐρέας ὤμων iii 227, ἀπὸ κρατός τε καὶ ὤμων v 7, xvii 205. Presumably 'between) head and shoulders'.

7 ἀστραγ]άλιοι τένοντα. τένοντε or τένοντας would have been usual. What I take to be being described is to be gathered from such passages as *Il.* xiv 465 seq. κεφαλῆς τε καὶ ἀχίλου ἐν κυνοσχιμῶν νεύσαντων ἀστράγαλον, ἀπὸ δ' ἄμφω κέρσε τένοντε, x 455 seq., *Hes. Scut.* 417 seq. q., *Ap. Rhod. Argon.* 429 seq.

8 π]ροαλῆς ἐπὶ οὐδαί: I suppose '(fell) headlong on the ground', equivalent to πρηγῆς ἐπὶ γαίης *Il.* xvi 310, 413, xxii 118. But at *Il.* xxi 262 προαλῆς is used of sloping ground and at *Ap. Rhod. Argon.* iii 73 of the water coming down a mountain stream.

9]ντο ε[ι]θῆρωι.

10 κύπε[λ]λον.

Fr. 5

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Fr. 5 6 .[, a dot level with the top of the letters

Fr. 6

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Fr. 6 1 .[, the lower left-hand arc of a circle below the general level, with two traces to right of its upper end 5 .[, the left-hand arc of a circle, followed by a dot on the line; perhaps more probably two letters 7 .[, the upper left-hand arc of a circle 8 .[, a stroke descending from the end of the cross-stroke of τ 9 After η the upper part of a stroke descending to right

Fr. 7

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Fr. 7 1 .[, a trace on the line τ headless .[, a dot on the line 5 .[, a trace at mid letter .[, the upper left-hand arc of a circle 6 .[, a trace below the level of the tops of the letters .[, an upright with serified foot

Fr. 8

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Fr. 9

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Fr. 9 a marg. 1 .[, prima facie a suspended η 3 Of η, only the extreme right-hand ends of the arms 4 .[, the upper right-hand arc of a circle at mid letter; φ possible but not particularly suggested

Fr. 9 2 The two τς appear to correspond, but the word beginning, if rightly read, with βση- cannot have corresponded with the word ending with -όρραε.

3 Steph. Byz. Κελαδώνη, πόλις Λοκρίδος, ὡς Διονύσιος Γλυαντίδος πρότωι.

4 Words ending in -αιθος may be proper names of persons or rivers. I have found none in -(φ)όναθος.

Fr. 10

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Fr. 10 1 .[, the foot of a stroke curling to right .[, the foot of an upright, followed by the lower part of a stroke swinging slightly to right 4 .[, the top of an upright After ν either the upper part of ε, or ο; followed by the upper end of a stroke descending to right .[, the upper part of an upright close to ρ, followed by a dot level with the top of the letters; η[rather than ε.[

Fr. 21

οδ[
].πα[
]η.[

Fr. 21 2], the top and bottom of a stroke descending from left

Fr. 23

].λημτ[
].,ρυε.[
].οαυπν[
]νταδεδó[
5].[

Fr. 23 Top of column
1], the lower part of a stroke descending from left
2], the lower part of a stroke curving down from left, followed by an upright with traces on both sides of its top; I think υ, but τ not ruled out
3], an upright with foot turning to right
5 The top of a circle, followed by the upper ends of two strokes descending to right

Fr. 25

]τομ[
]δυω[
].[

Fr. 25 3 The top of a loop

Fr. 22

]α[
]ακελλ[
]ουγα[

Fr. 22 2 For λλ[I am not sure that μ could be ruled out

Fr. 24

].ο.[
]πυρη[

Fr. 24 Blank below l. 2
1], γ or τ .[, the left-hand arc of a circle

Fr. 26

]μν[
].,μα[
]ρην[

Fr. 26 1 Of ν[only the first upright with the upper end of the diagonal
2], elements near the line of a stroke rising to right

Fr. 27

]χερ.[
].-

Fr. 27 Blank below l. 2
1], ο or ε
2], perhaps the right-hand ends of the overhang and turn-up of ε

Fr. 29

].
].]να[
]οε[
]ρονη[
5].,κε[
].□[

Fr. 29 1 marg. Two traces, perhaps from the bases of two letters
2 marg. .[, perhaps the loop of α
5], the right-hand stroke of α or λ; not, I think, to be combined with ε in ν
6], the top of an upright

Fr. 31

].,οχρρ[
]ψαμεν.[
]λαφ[
]μ.[
5]η.[
].,ε.[
].[

Fr. 31 1], just off the line two strokes rising slightly to right, the foot of an upright turning out to left close to the second, followed by the lower part of an upright
For ε possibly ε
2], the lower left-hand arc of a circle
3 Of α[only the lower end of the loop
4], the left-hand arc of a circle
5], the left-hand arc of a circle
6], the lower end of a stroke curving down from left
7 The top of an upright

Fr. 28

]π.[
]οτερω[

Fr. 28 1 Of π only the bottom angle
2], the lower part of an upright, followed by a trace on the line; a single π possible

Fr. 30

]ερρω[.]αν[
].,οι[

Fr. 30 2], perhaps the right-hand edge of the loop of ρ

Fr. 32

]ον[
]ουρ[
]να[
].,ε.[
5]οε[
]μα[
]χρρ[

Fr. 32 4], the upper part of a slightly convex upright
5], a headless upright
7 ο[damaged; possibly ω

Fr. 33

·
·
]ηι θε[
]τελλ[
].[

Fr. 33 3 A cross-stroke as of τ

Fr. 35

·
·
]χεμ[
]αγα[
]εθ[

Fr. 35 From below fr. 2 (a) or (b)?

Fr. 37

·
·
].[
]αζανθει[
]τω.[

Fr. 37 1 The count is uncertain. The bases or lower parts of: a stroke hooked to right; three uprights, the third nearer to the second than the first; a stroke curving to right; an upright; the extreme end of a stroke apparently descending from left; an upright turning out slightly to left 3 .[, v possible though slightly anomalous; or perhaps two letters

Fr. 34

·
·
]ψα[
]θωο.[

Fr. 34 1], perhaps the lower part of the loop of ρ .[, a headless upright 2 .[, λ or the beginning of μ

Fr. 36

·
·
]εθ[
]. . .[
]. cδε[
]. ετρα.[
5]εστ.[
]. τ.[

Fr. 36 2]. ., a trace off the line, followed by τ or perhaps γ .[, the left-hand arc of a circle 3], the right-hand arc of a circle 4], a dot level with the top of the letters .[, an upright 5 .[, a dot on the line 6], the top of a circle .[, the top of a stroke hooked to left

Fr. 38

·
·
]επαν[
]τοικε[
]αναξ[
]. . ενεμ[

Fr. 38 4]. ., a dot, level with the top of the letters, close to the top of a circle

Fr. 39

·
·
].[
]. ιδην[
]ιδα.[
].[

Fr. 39 1 A dot presumably the end of an upright descending below the line 2], a dot level with the top of the letters 3 .[, ο or ε 4].[, the extreme top of a loop or circle].[, the upper parts of two uprights, perhaps separate letters, followed by the left-hand end of a cross-stroke level with the top of the letters

2816. HEXAMETERS (COSMOGONY)

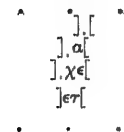
The imitations and reminiscences of early epic, especially Hesiod, in the invocation of the Muses which occupies ll. 1–8 of the following piece, suggest that it is the work of an archaizer, and this assumption is confirmed by the appearance in its vocabulary of words not recorded until they occur in Hellenistic verse. How much later than this it may be I am not competent to guess. Hexameters about the creation continued to be written for many centuries.

The text is written in an angular hand, a poor specimen of a common type, without lection signs. I should have supposed it might be dated in the second half of the second century, but it is on the back of a draft (of a letter?) in a bookhand with a heading in a cursive, both of which look to me certainly later than A.D. 200.

Fr. 1

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | (a) | | (c) | |
| | μουκαιπειριδεδσκουραιδιοσψιμεδοντ[|] | [| |
| | αιτθεωνγενεσι . τεκαιαγλαδαωρα[|] | [| |
| | πατροσεριςθενεοσχρυσειονπροσα[|] | [| |
| | πειεριγηθναπορηνμειαιοερεζαβ[| (b) | [| |
| 5 | ηετανυπρειωνοσapes . [] . [] . [] | [] | [] | [] |
| | ηεραεσσαμειναιλι . [] | οιδη[] | [] | [] |
| | αυταμοιμελπον[| ατε[] | ολπην [] | [] |
| | ηεριαπρομολου[| εραβ[] | ον [] | [] |
| | ευτεπατηρλε[] | απει[] | ονακοσμον[] | [] |
| 10 | τευχεμενα παιδε . . [] | σιον[] | ομον αιει [] | [] |
| | τημοστεχνηεντινω [] | ετοδ[] | μων [] | [] |
| | εμμελωσ ιναπασινωει [] | απει [] | αθειη [] | [] |
| | δειδιεγαρμη . εικοσενα [] | ηλοισι [] | ντες [] | [] |
| | αιβεροσα[] . τοιομε [] | ιαπ[] | τοσαα [] | [] |
| 15 | ηδεκαα . λ . οισπελαγ [] | εγα[] | μασιβυι [] | [] |
| | εσχαοσ αυθι [] | καιεσ [] | εσρησι [] | [] |
| | τουνεκεν [] | πρωτα [] | ρ [] | ρετοστ [] |
| | τονμεναρ [] | ε . γε [] | ρ . [] | ρ [] |

Fr. 2



Fr. 1 g], the upper part of a slightly forward-sloping stroke 4 ορεος ε εκ ο curr. cal. 5 ai
 εω curr. cal. In writing ε[υμ]επ[α] I am by no means sure that I have correctly assigned the letters
 to the remaining ink 6 [], the lower part of an upright; γ acceptable, but not uniquely
 10 . . . [], traces on the line, the first and third only dots, the middle compatible with the base of c Of
]g only the end of the tail 11 τη η written on a different letter, ω [] the foot of an upright
 12 ? originally another letter, of which a projection, touching v, remains Of]r only the right-hand end
 of the cross-stroke 14 [], a faint trace, about mid letter, of the end of a stroke descending from
 left [], traces to right of the end of the cross-stroke of ε Of]g a faint dot presumably representing

| | | |
|----|--|---------------------|
| | Μούσαι Πιερίδες, κούραι Διὸς ὑψιμέδοντ[ος, | |
| | αἶτε θεῶν γένεσίν τε καὶ ἀγλαὰ δῶρα[| |
| | πατρός ἐριςθενέος χρύσειον πρὸς Ὀλ[ύμπ- |]. |
| | Πιερὶ γέθην ἀπορνήμειαι, ὄρεος ζαθ[έοιο, | |
| 5 | ἡὲ τανυπρήμωνος ἀπερε[ύμ]επ[α]ε [Ε]λικ[ώνος, | |
| | ἡέρα ἐσκάμειαι λιγ[] | ᾶοιδη[] |
| | αὐταί μοι μέλπον[τι | ατε [μ]ολπήν |
| | ἡέραι προμολού[σαι | ερα θ[]ον. |
| | εὔτε πατήρ λελήθ[η- | ἀπει[ρ]ονα κόσμον |
| 10 | τευχέμεναι παίδεσσ[] | ασιον []ομον αἰεί, |
| | τῆμοσ τεχνήεντι νόωι . [] | ετο δ[α]ιμων |
| | ἐμμελώεωσ, ἵνα πᾶσιν ἐοικό[τα πεί[ρα]τα θεήη. | |
| | δείδω γὰρ μὴ νεύκοσ ἐν ἀ[λλ]ήλοισι [. . .]ντες | |
| | αἰθέροσ ἀ[. . .]τοιο μέγ[οσ]καὶ ἀπ[ε]ρεί[το]σ αἰα | |
| 15 | ἡδὲ καὶ ἀπλήτοισ πέλαγ[οσ μ]έγα [κύ]μασι θυ[ί]σον | |
| | ἐς Χάοσ αἰθι μ[] καὶ εσ[]ον[] | τ[]έρετσι. |
| | τούνεκεν [] | πρωτα [] . ρ . [] |
| | ρὸν μὲν ἀρ[] | |

the tip of the upper arm 15 η is anomalous in having a cross-stroke carried through the
 left-hand upright. Perhaps it was cancelled (and a superscribed) 16 χα α written on another
 letter (or part of a letter) ε, [], a dot level with the top of ε, and the foot of a stroke below and to right
 on the line ω [], an upright of which the foot seems to be turning to right 17 [. .], the top of
 a tall upright, followed by a dot level with the top of the letters and on the line below it a nearly flat
 stroke. I cannot rule out a single η [], ε looks likeliest, but anomalous; perhaps an angular ο]γ
 does not account for all the ink. The only alternative seems to be λλ, but I doubt whether this is
 acceptable τ [] is below the general level, but I see no alternative 18 I am not sure that]εγ
 should not be written, the cross-stroke between them being taken as the right-hand end of the cross-
 stroke of ε Above the line the lower end of a stroke curving down from left and touching the foot of
 a slightly convex upright, hooked to right at the top [. .], the upper part of an upright with the tip of
 a stroke rising from left against its top, followed by the apex of a triangular letter

Fr. 2 I am confident that this scrap is to be inserted into the left-hand part of fr. 1, 16 seqq., but
 I am not sure that in ll. 16 seq. it actually touches as the facsimile makes it appear to do
 1 A dot on the line 2 [], the lower part of an upright 3 The same size as the other
 lines but, if I am right about the location of the scrap, interlinear [], apparently the extreme lower
 end of a stroke descending from left

1 Μούσαι Πιερίδες: prima facie the beginning of the poem and to be compared with Hes. Op. 1
 Μούσαι Πιερὶ γέθην. ἐξήρχον ἀοιδίης Μούσαι Πιερίδες also at Saut. 206, but the common form of reference is
 Μούσαι Ὀλυμπιάδες (to which at Theog. 52 is added τὰς ἐν Πιερῆι . . . τέκε . . . Μημηόσυνη).

κοῦραι Διὸς ὑψιμέδοντος: common form is κ. Δ. αἰγιόχοιο. Hesiod has ὑψιμέδων in other phrases, *Theog.* 529, fr. 156, but the nearest to what is found here is Διὸς ὑψιμέδοντος παρθένου. . . Πιερίδες Bacchyl. i 1 seq.

2 αἶτε where is the finite verb? Perhaps not till l. 6. θεῶν γένεσιν: γένεσιν . . . θεῶν Aristoph. *Av.* 691. The word γένεσιν not in Hesiod; in Homer in the locution Ὠκεανόν . . . θεῶν γένεσιν, *Il.* xiv 201, 302 (similarly δεσπερ γένεσιν πάντεσσι τέτυκται, l. 246), which is not comparable.

θεῶν . . . δῶρα: benefits flowing from the gods. Cf. *Theog.* 43 seqq. κλέω and κλέομαι are not found in early epic, only κλέω, but that may not be a reason for denying this writer the possibility of κλέεσθε or κλέεσθε at the end of this verse.

3 πατρός ἐριθενός: *Il.* xix 355, *Od.* viii 289, *Zηνός ἐ.* Hes. *Op.* 416. Since χρέεον cannot qualify Ὀλύμπιον and πατρός requires prima facie a noun on which it depends, I suggest for want of anything better πρὸς Ὀλύμπιον οἶκον. I cannot justify οἶκον by any parallel from Homer or Hesiod, the earliest example (if it is an example) of Διὸς οἶκος I have found being Simon. 519 fr. 41 (a) 4. Cf. Eur. *Hipp.* 69 *Zηνός πολύχρυσον οἶκον*, Callim. *ly.* iii 141 ἐκ Διὸς οἶκον.

4 Cf. ἐνθεν (sc. Ἐλικώνος) ἀπορνήμεναι Hes. *Theog.* 9, ἀπορνήμενον Λυκίην *Il.* v 105. ἔρος ἰάθειον: h. *Hom. Apoll.* 223, δ. μέγα τε ἰάθειον τε *Theog.* 2. 5 πανυπέρηων new; -πρι- for -πρη- in πολυπριωνα, Hermesian. (ap. Athen.) fr. 6, 57 P. ἀπεσσύμεναι: I have not found the participle before Bacchylides, ἐνθεν (sc. Ἀργεός) ἀπεσσύμεναι xi 82, ἀπέευστο δῶματος *Il.* vi 390.

6 ἥερα ἐσκάμεναι cf. *Op.* 255 (-νοί), 223 (-νη), *Il.* xiv 282 (-νω). The equivalent at *Theog.* 9, of the Heliconian Muses, is κεκαλυμμένα ἥερα πολλῆ.

Prima facie probable comparisons are *Λεγυρήν, -ῆς, . . . Δοιδήν, -ῆς*, Hes. *Op.* 583, 659. If the verb of the relative clause was held up till this, possibilities suggested by *Il.* xviii 605, *Od.* xii 183, *Scut.* 205 are ἐντύνειν, ἐξάρχων. A comma will be requisite at the end of the verse.

7 E.g. ἐμπνεύσαστε cf. *Theog.* 31 ἐμπνευσαν (sc. Μοῦσαι) δέ μοι αὐδήν (μὲν αὐδήν) cf. Rzach, propter Aristid. cod. Ὅ μοι αὐδήν et Lucian. αὐδήν).

8 ἥερα I suppose 'high up' as at *Il.* iii 7 of the cranes, which are οὐρανῶν πρὸ. At the end of the line ἀνέρα θεῶν seems indicated. In case ἡ, αἰθ-|έρα θεῶν is thought of, it should be said that the only example I can find of θεῶν in these phrases is as a variant in the quotation from Empedocles in Aristot. *de anim.* 404^b3, *Metaph.* 1000^b5, the regular usage in all kinds of writing being δέ-ος, -α, *Il.* xvi 365, *Od.* xix 540, h. *Hom. Dem.* 70, Hes. *Theog.* 697, Aesch. *P. V.* 88, Q. Smyrn. xiii 464, Epig. gr. Kaibel 482, 13.

9 πατήρ by itself for Zeus e.g. at *Il.* viii 69, but a complement may have been lost in the gap. λέλη[το, -τ', -θ'. The finite verb first in Apollonius Rhodius, who has three examples of this form, followed as here by an infinitive. Earlier writers use only the participle as 'eagerly, vehemently' or the like.

ἀπείρονα κόσμον on the model of ἀπείρονα γαῖαν *Il.* vii 446, *Od.* xvii 418, *Theog.* 187, *Op.* 160, 487. From what follows the words appear to mean 'the world with unseparated constituents', but perhaps the writer thought of nothing more precise than 'vast'.

10 παῖδες, -ε': though Zeus is πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε, I have no passage (unless Arntus *Phaen.* 5) to adduce where these are called his children.

I suppose ἀστ[ε]ρίων is likely, ἀκηράων may be a possible alternative. Apart from these I believe there is effectively no choice. (A verbal resemblance to the first in *Od.* v 394, xi 431, ἀστάρειος παῖδες.) [δ]όμων suggests itself, but [ν]ομόν may not be ruled out.

The general sense of *Il.* 9 seq. is presumably 'when the Father wished to make a place for his children in the universe. . .'. This implies the supplement κατ' before ἀπείρονα. Further, the presence of αἰεῖ suggests, if it does not demand, the supplement ἔμην before ἀστ[ε]ρίων; the construction as at *Il.* xviii 373 seq. *πρῆποδας . . . ἐτεύχην ἐτάμεναι περὶ τοῖχον*.

12 'Set their proper bounds to all things', divide the universe into well-marked constituent parts. δοικόντα 'seemly, suitable', e.g. *Od.* i 46 δοικόντι κείται δάθροισι, Ap. Rhod. *Argon.* iii 594 δοικόντα μελίαι τέκεν, Pind. *Isth.* v 24 κόμπον τῶν δοικόντα.

πέρατα εἰ δύο εἴη . . . ἔχοι ἂν πέρατα πρὸς ἄλληλα, Melissus ap. Simplic. *de caelo* 557, 14.

13 E.g. τιθεῖντες cf. *Od.* iii 136, *Il.* iv 83.

-τεε is doubly peculiar, as masculine in apposition with two neuters and a feminine, as a hanging nominative with no finite verb. A simple correction of the second anomaly appears to be πέεαι, l. 16, but in view of the uncertainty about the middle of that verse it may be illusory.

14 αἰθέρος . . . μένος for this periphrasis cf. Emped. fr. 115, 9 αἰθέριον . . . μένος, and even, it seems, αἴης λάσιον μένος (γένος Plut., em. Bergk) id. fr. 27, 2.

ἀ[. . .] τοιο the exiguous trace before τ does not appear to me to suggest either ε or α. I think it is compatible with c.

ἀπείροτος αἶα: cf. Hes. *Theog.* 878 γαῖαν ἀπείριτον.

15 ἀπληγος not Homeric, in *Theog.* and *Scut.* and later writers, often with variants -πλα- and -πλαε-, meaning vaguely 'fearsome'.

πέλαγος μέγα *Il.* xiv 16 (where κύματι κωφῶι follows), *Od.* iii 179, 321.

πέλαγος . . . οἰδματι θυῖον *Theog.* 131, οἰδματι θυῖων (sc. πόντος) *Il.* xxiii 230, *Theog.* 109. At 2322 fr. 1, 17 seq. (Anacreon?) θυῖοντα . . . κύμασι the diphthong is written, as here, with a *tréma*, but is scanned as short.

16 ἀδθι for ἀδθη a Hellenistic use.

ἀκ[α appears to be possible.

2817. POEM IN HEXAMETERS

In the little that I can decipher with certainty of the following column there are recognizable references to hunting and to the south-eastern end of the Propontis. The hunting is done, at any rate in part, by a woman, and there is a reasonable chance that her name is given in l. 20. The love-story of Arganthonē, whose home was Kius or thereabouts, and Rhesus is recorded by Parthenius (π. ἐρωτικῶν παθημάτων xxxvi), whose prose version is presumed to be an abstract of an Alexandrian poem. Whether these rags of verse might represent it I see nothing to show and I have found no clue to the identity of the author.¹

The verses are written on the back of a late 1st/2nd century cursive document, of which only a few letters remain, in a commonplace upright bookhand without lection signs. I suppose it may be assigned to a date about the middle of the second century. Owing to fraying and warping it is in many places difficult to be certain of the exact relation to one another of the surviving traces.

]μασσαγετηνατρακτονο[
]χερς[]πεπειγομενησιβ[
]αψιδεκικλωθητρανον[
]δυσκελαδουπωγωναπ[
 5]πηξεδυποκραδινηλοοι[
]νμφαιμακροναυαν[] . []
]καιτριχαεξ . αμον . [] κ . []
]και . μενυ . γε . ε . [] ρ . []
 αιει . ηρασεν . [] . ενφ[]]χε . []
 10 εντε[]]εθερμ[] . [] . [] . [] . [] . []
 αζαλετισοδυ[] . []]μει . [] . μα . []
 κρηνηςλευκ[] . [] ε . [] . [] . ρηγ . []
 παρθενοσαφρ[] . [] το[]]μουκη[]]υ[]
 ρυδεμεναγρ[]]τη[] . []]απολο[]
 15]ηρωσκαειν . []]τα[] . []]αλις[] . []
 γημμε . επελ[] . εβ . ν . ανολον βρηνα . []
]δ[] .]ακειςαιηπο[] .]ο . [] . [] . []]μιονπ[]]ριπηχυ[]
 θηλυκο[] . []]βρε[] . []]αιε . [] . []]νδορος . []]ρονα[]
]μυγδον[] . []]ρε . [] . [] κ . [] . []]αργανθω . []
 20]ξαρηρσαμιου[]]αμεδε[] . []]κεοπικναδε[]
]μαιναδοσαγρω[]]ταισιεπιυζωνικυ[]

¹ If in l. 19 nothing but μν[]]ον[] —]αργανθωνη[] had survived, Simylus (Bergk *PLG* iii p. 515) might have raised hopes with a false trail.

5 Of ν [only a speck on a single fibre 6] . [, the lower part of an upright descending below the line
 7 After ξ traces compatible with ϵ but by no means suggesting it, followed by the right-hand end of a cross-stroke as of γ ν . [, a cross-stroke level with the top of the letters κ . [the lower part of an upright? 8 After ϵ the left-hand arc of a small circle, before μ the upper part of an upright branching to right; $\epsilon\upsilon$? Between ν and γ (of which the right-hand upright), on separate fibres, the upper end of a stroke descending to right and having traces on its left; a small hook, open to right, on the line; an upright, perhaps the left-hand stroke of γ ϵ . [, the tip of an upright, followed at an interval by the upper part of a thin upright turning over to right at the top] . [, a dot above the top of the letters . . [, an upright descending well below the line, followed by another shorter 9 Between ϵ and η a trace on the line . [, indeterminate traces] . [, the right-hand arc of a small circle at mid letter . [, an upright tending to right at its foot 10 . . [, the right-hand end of a thin cross-stroke about mid letter, followed by an upright; a single η might be possible 11 After ϵ a dot to right of its top 12 . [, the left-hand end of a cross-stroke level with the top of the letters and below it a short upright on the line] . [, scattered traces, the first perhaps the lower end of a stroke descending from left, the last the right-hand end of a cross-stroke at mid letter . . [, a dot on the line, followed by the start of a stroke rising to right 14] . [, a slightly convex upright 15 Before η opposite ends of a cross-stroke off the line . [] . [, an upright with a thickened top, followed by the right-hand end of a cross-stroke with a trace below; perhaps no whole letter missing] . [] . [, on a narrow strip the lower ends of two strokes suggesting λ or the like, followed by the left-hand side of a small circle, and this by a dot and a hook to right on the line] . [, perhaps the overhang and end of the turn-up of ϵ , followed by an upright with traces to right 16 Of ϵ only the left-hand curve; followed by the feet of two uprights, close together, nearer ϵ After β on a single fibre two diverging strokes suggesting the upper part of the loop of α ; before ν the foot of an upright having to its right the lower end of a stroke descending from left. Between this and ν interlinear ink After ν the lower part of an upright; the spacing suggests τ . . [, the foot of an upright below the line, followed by a trace compatible with the left-hand side of a small circle 17 The first letter unverifiable; ϵ not suggested . . [, a speck off the line, followed by the right-hand part of a small circle off the line Below σ []] a small hook open to right, followed by the end of a stroke rising from left; possibly relate to the letters below, ai l. 18 18 $\rho\epsilon$. [, the foot of an upright hooked to right ϵ . [, the middle part of a stroke rising from left, followed by a dot about level with its upper end] . [, the top of an upright Between c and ρ faint specks 19] . [, the right-hand part of a cross-stroke as of γ Between ϵ and ϵ an upright closely followed by the left-hand end of a cross-stroke level with its top, and this by a speck about mid letter Before κ the upper right-hand side of a small circle; σ or ρ suggested [] . [, on the line a hook open to right?] . [, the foot of an upright and the lower end of a diverging stroke a little higher to right . . [, feet of three strokes; no doubt ν , and perhaps ι or η 20 . [, an upright

1 For *Μασσαγέται* as archers cf. Callim. fr. 1, 15 with Pfeiffer's references there. *Μασσαγέτης* adjectival in Nonn. *Dionys.* xl. 287 *M.* παρά κόλπον, *Agathias Anth. Pal.* iv 3^b 32 seq. *M.* δέ | ἀμφιδέων ἀγκῶνα.

ἀτρακτος 'spindle', for 'arrow'. *Aesch.* fr. 139 (*Myrmid.*) ἀτρακτος τοξικῶν, *Eur. Rhes.* 312 ἀτρακτων τοξόται.

As the geographical names in the lower part of the column refer to the parts of Mysia south of the eastern end of the Propontis, it looks as if *Μασσαγέτης* was ornamental.

2 *χερς* ἐπειγομένης: I can find no satisfactory parallel to this form of phrase before Nonn. *Dionys.* xxix 103 φειδομέναις παλάμης. ἐπειγομένων ἀνέμων *Il.* v 501 and ὄρα ἐπειγόμεναι *Pind. Nem.* iv 34 do not seem to me comparable.

β[]: in the context some case of βιδός may be thought of. Reasonable guesses at the contents of the lost parts of vv. 1 seq. might be based on, e.g., *Il.* iv 116 κύλα πάμα φαρέτης ἐκ δ' ἔλετ' ἰόν, viii 323 φαρέτης ἐξέλετο πικρὸν διστόν and iv 118 ἐπὶ νευρῆ κατεκρίμεε πικρὸν διστόν, viii 324 θῆκε δ' ἐπὶ νευρῆ. Cf. *Ap. Rhod. Argon.* iii. 278 seqq.

3 αἶψα δ' ἐκυκλώθη ταναόν [*κέρας*? Cf. *Eur. Bacch.* 1066 κυκλοῦτο δ' ὕστε τόξον (*Il.* iv 124 κυκλοτέρεε μέγα τόξον ἔπειε).

κέρας for 'bow', not Homeric (except that some saw it in *κέραι ἀγλαέ Il.* xi 385), but Callim. *Epig.* 37, 3 seq. κέρας . . . καὶ φαρέτην, [*Theoc.*] xxv 206 κέρας ὕδρον . . . κούλην τε φαρέτην, corresponding to

Homeric τόξον . . . φαρτέρην (Il. i 45, xv 443, Od. xxi 59), βιὼν . . . φαρτέρην (Il. x 260, Od. xxi 233, xxii 2), simm.

3 seq. *δυκελάδου* and *πάγων* imply a mention of 'arrow'. *πάγωνες*—I have found the singular nowhere but here—are the barbs, Pollux vii 158 *βέλου* δ' αἱ ἀκίδες *δγκοί* (the Homeric word, Il. iv 151) καὶ *πάγωνες* καλοῦνται; cf. Hesych. in *δγκοί*, *δγκοί*, Schol. A Il. l.c. They may have been mentioned here in a description of drawing the arrow to the head, as in Il. iv 123 *νευρήν μὲν μαζῶνι πέλασεν τὸ ξύον δὲ σὶ δῆρον*.

δυκελάδου: I have not found elsewhere of arrows, the nearest being *δυχηλαί* . . . *διστοῦς* Ap. Rhod. *Argon.* iii 96 (also unique?).

5 *πῆξε* δ' ὑπὸ *κραδίην δλοῶν* [βέλος: cf., e.g., Od. xxii 83 ἐν δὲ οἱ ἦπατι *πῆξε* θοῶν *βέλου*. For ὑπὸ with accusative in place of ἐν (usual in phrases of this type) cf., e.g., Soph. *Antig.* 1315 *παύσας* ὑφ' ἦπαρ . . . *αὐτήν*, *Trach.* 931 *δφ' ἦπαρ* καὶ *φρένας* *πεπληγμένην*.

6 *νύμφαι* or *Νύμφαι*? *μακρόν ἀναι*: besides Homer cf. Callim. fr. 260, 4. At Theoc. iv 35 seqq. μ. *ἀνάμει* of women. If the interpretation of the next verse is correct, a cry of triumph.

7 καὶ *τρίχας ἐξσταμον* (or *-οντι*) can hardly be avoided. I suppose the reference is to a ritualistic act similar to those described at Il. iii 273, xix 254, Od. iii 446, xiv 422 seq., Eur. *El.* 811 seq., though I cannot recognize any other implication that this is a solemn occasion.

9 *αἰεὶ θήρας ἔναι*—not verifiable but suggested by the recurrence of *θήρας ἔναι*—in various places, Il. xxi 485, h. *Hom.* v 18, xix 13, Eur. *Hipp.* 1129, (Soph. *Phil.* 956). *ἔναι* is an imperfect at Pind. *Nem.* iii 47, Q. *Smyrn.* i 395, Eur. l.c. (ex corr.), but in view of the apparent presence of *εὐ* in l. 8 and the occurrence of second persons in ll. 17 and 20, it is necessary to consider the possibility that it is an imperative here.

11 *ἀλῆλεῖς* δδύνησι 'drouthy pains', cf. *διψαλήν δδύνην* epig. ap. Luc. *Dips.* 6 and perhaps *αὐχημαὶ νόσοι* Emped. 121, 3.

14 More than one articulation possible. If οὐδὲ μὲν cf. Il. xii 82, Hes. *Op.* 785, Xenophon. fr. 2, 17.

Apparently not enough room for [ωκ], too much for [ι]. In the neighbourhood of *αἰπολο-* some form of *ἀγρώτης* or *ἀγρώτηρ* (cf. Soph. *Ichn.* 1174 ii 6 *εἶτε ποίμην εἶτ' ἀγρωτή(ρ)ων τις*) looks acceptable. But there are other possibilities.

15 It does not look as if the first letter could be anything but ψ, though there is no other example for comparison. *ψηρῶς*, equivalent to *ξηρῶς*, has not a strong backing, but I can think of no substitute as likely.

16 *βρηναί*: no Greek word, whether common noun or proper name, begins, so far as I can discover, with these letters.

17 *ἔδρακε* *Αἰετήσιο* . . . The river Aesepus, the Mygdonian country, the Arganthonian height are encountered by one proceeding from west to east on the south coast of the Propontis. If there is anything in the hypothesis set out below (l. 19, note), for 'Arganthonian height' may be substituted Kius. *περὶ πῆχυν*: parts of the body are freely used in reference to topographical features (see e.g. *αὐχὴν*, *ἀγκῶν*, *λαγῶν*, *λόφος*, *νάτου*, *ὄφρυς*, *πούς*, *σφυρῶν*, *τένων*, *χειλος*), but I cannot find that *πῆχυν* is so used and it is hard to see to what it could apply.

19 *Μυγδῶν*—Mygdonians are reported in widely separated areas of the Greek world. Here I suppose the name refers to the countryside or people described by Strabo xii 575 as north of the Mysian Olympus and extending as far as the territory of Myrlea.

Ἀργανθῶν: both -νι (as e.g. *Ἀργανθῶνιον αἶπος* Euphor. 75 P) and -νη [are compatible with a reference to the mountain above Kius, but in view of *ἔξ ἄγρης ἀνοθεῶν* in the next line there is reasonable ground for conjecturing that in *Ἀργανθῶν[η]* is to be recognized the heroine of the story related by Parthenius (*Narr. Amat.* xxxvi) and alluded to by Stephanus in *Ἀργανθῶν* and Eustathius (Arrian.) on Dionys. *per.* 322 and 809.

20 *ἔξ ἄγρης ἀνοθεῶν ἔδρακε* after the model of *ἐκ πομπῆς ἀνοθεῶν* Od. viii 568, xiii 150, 176, but I have found elsewhere only *ἀγρης* (ex corr.) *ἔξαιών* h. *Hom.* xix 15, *θήρης ἔξαιών* Ap. Rhod. *Argon.* iii 69 (*ἔξ ἀνιών* Fränkel).

20 seq. *πικὰ δε* [| *μανάδος ἀγρώταιων ἐπιύζων σκυλάκεσσιν*. At first sight *δὲ κούρης* would be suitable. It would apparently necessitate the assumption that a verb parallel to *ἔδρακε* occurred

subsequently. But *μανάδος* could stand by itself and δ' ε. [is consistent with the required tense of a verb. Or again it is possible that δε [does not contain δέ.

ἀγρώται: cf. *οἱ κυνηγοί* schol. Ap. Rhod. *Argon.* iv 175. I have no example of the adjectival use in this sense. Cf. *κύνες ἀγρευταί* Solon 23, *ἀγρευτήρι κύνεσσιν* Oppian. *Cyn.* iii 456.

σκυλάκε of the hounds of Actaeon Eur. *Bacch.* 338, of Artemis Callim. *Hy.* iii 87. *ἐπιύζων*: this compound not attested.

2818. HEXAMETERS

Of the composition represented by the following remnants of hexameter verses not enough is left for me to make a guess at its subject or the identity of its author. To judge by appearances the scrap comes from a roll of quite high quality, but the performance of a copyist is no guide to the literary value of his text.

The text is written in a good-sized, well-spaced uncial, comparable with 1090, 1806 and others, assigned to the end of the first century. The only addition to the bare letters is a high stop, l. 11.

], ησεκ[. . .]εμιακ[
]μενησβασιλη[
]ενηγαρεπ[
] . . . εκαιαδρη[
 5]ωνεπηραν.[
]πο[
]ρηθαδαιζομενων . . . [. . .]
]αγονεσσεικαιαιπεινοικα[
]αεσεκατονταδαιλιποδ[
 10]φαιστοιμυρειναινηπαραβα[
]ψακακαλασφλογααρεαλοι[
]ολιπορθοναδηρειτ. νπα[

1], an upright 4], . . . of the first letter the right-hand end of a horizontal stroke on the line and faint specks above to right; the second letter presumably ι (ν ruled out) but not recognizable; the third represented by the upper ends of two converging strokes, the right-hand the longer, and below them on the line the left-hand end of a horizontal stroke 7 Of] only the lower part, ε perhaps possible . . . [the base of a circle, followed by the lower parts of three uprights, then the lower part of an upright with the right-hand end of a cross-stroke to right, level with the top of the letters, then the top and base of a circle; εμ followed by γ or τ and ε or ο suggested 10 Of] only the upper part of the right-hand loop 11 Of] only the upper part of the upright 12 Of] only the upper right-hand curve Between τ and ν presumably the bottom left-hand curve of ο, but below this letter is the left-hand end of a stroke rising slightly to right

4 As ι does not appear to be preceded by a vowel, ιζε or ιξε is the only choice.

As a curiosity I mention Antim. fr. 53, 4 *τετιμηται τε και ἄδρησσεια καλεῖται*. I should guess that some form of *ἄδρησσεια* was not improbable in l. 4, whether as a geographical term (ν. P-W in ν.), like those in ll. 8 and 10, or as a reference to Nemesis (ν. Wyss ad Antim. l.c., Pfeiffer ad Callim. fr. 299).

5 It is possible to divide ἰων ἐπίηρα ν.[and take -ων either as a participle, φέρων, or a genitive plural after ἐπίηρα, or, as I think much more likely, ἰων ἐπίηρανος (in some form), the genitive after ἐπίηρανος in one of its senses. There are more distant possibilities, e.g. γέριων.

8 λ[αγόνεσσι: cf. Βριλησσοῦ λαγόνεσσι Callim. fr. 552.

αἰπεινοῦ Κασίου. There are two mounts Kasius, one in Egypt (θινώδης τις λόφος ἀκρωτηριάζων Strabo xvi 2, 33) near Pelusium, the other in Syria, not far from the mouth of the Orontes, qualified as βαθύκρημος by Dionysius (περὶ ηγ. l. 880).

9 κερ[αῖς . . . εἰλιποδ[ας βοῦς: κεραῶν . . . βοῶν Callim. fr. 23, 1 fr. 67, 10; εἰλιποδας βοῦς II. xv 547.

10 Ἡφαίστειο Μυρναῖη: apparently an allusion to Lemnos with its two towns Ἡφαίστεια (St. Byz. in v., or Ἡφαίστεια schol. Callim. fr. 384 ll. 25 seq.) and Μύρνα.

11 Perhaps ἄλλοσσι καλὰς φλόγας, but ἀκαλὰς φλόγας may not be an impossible combination. ἄπειν πῦρ e.g. Eur. *Hel.* 503 (but ἐρείκης θάμνον ἄφαντες πυρὶ Aesch. *Agam.* 295). The plural of φλόξ does not seem to occur before Aristotle. In verse Nicand. *Georg.* fr. 74, 48, Orph. *Lith.* 173.

11 seq. Ἄρεα . . . πτολίπορθον cf. Ἄρηα πτολίπορθον II. xx 152. But Ἄρεα is an uncommon form for which I can only adduce Ap. Rhod. *Argon.* l. 1024 Πελαγικὸν Ἄρεα.

12 ἀδύρτον 'irresistible', Aesch. *P.V.* 105.

2819. COMMENTARY ON A HEXAMETER POEM

It is not unreasonable to conjecture that the poem, of which the following fragments of a commentary on it preserve a few words and phrases, was at least in part concerned with the route followed by Io. The occurrence of Io is deducible from the mention of Epaphus in fr. 1 (which may also contain references to what is called in the *Prometheus* πόντιος μυχός . . . Ἴόνιος and to a Βόσπορος). It is, therefore, not far-fetched to see in fr. 2 a specification of the stage in her journey corresponding to *Prometheus* 830 seq. ἵνα μαντεῖα θᾶκός τ' ἐστὶ Θεσπρωτοῦ Διός, and, again, in fr. 4 a fixing by means of the Symplegades of the Thracian (as e.g. Apollod. *Bibl.* ii 1, 3 5, not as *Prometheus* 729 seqq. the Cimmerian) Bosphorus as the place where she crossed from Europe to Asia.

A distant possibility of a clue to the authorship may occur in fr. 2.

The commentary itself is of the usual sort and has at first sight a very simple layout. A word or short piece of the poetic text, lemma, is followed by a short explanation and this by another lemma. A blank space, equivalent to about two letters, is left between lemma and comment and between comment and lemma. There is no other articulation, in particular no ἐκθεσις. But from place to place this description is inapplicable. In fr. 1 1, 2 seq., for example, the writing is not continuous, but the right-hand part of the lines is left blank; and similarly at fr. 2, 9 and 16, fr. 4, 17.

The text is written in an elegant small bookhand which I suppose may be dated early in the second century. The ink, though I do not think it is metallic, has faded and worn. There appear to be signs that repairs of one sort and another had already become necessary in antiquity.

Fr. 1

(a)

. . .

] , τοικκυμβ[

] , ετ, η[

] [

]επαφονοτιεπη[

5]νομαςβ, .η.ηλ.[

] , νιωγαηετ, .[.]η[

]αναποπλας[.]ο. []ε [

]αλλαβ, ε[.] . [

]ευσε[] [

10] , εχ. [.] . η[.] αν[

] . [] χρω[

] . . . ωωνυ . [

]α . . ιφρεση . [] . [

] , . ηπαιδ[.] . ιωραι[

15]μαμονοα[.] βρος [

] , φροσνηιαλλα [

]καπασαι [

] , οσπαμπη[

] [

20] , ουαρς[(b) . . .

]ιδα []παντελωε[

]πειν . []εναι [

]κακω[. . .

] , ιςφ . [

(c) . . . (d) . . .

25] . [] . [] . [

]ηροσγρη[]ω . [

] , εξασν[]ιδ'τηρη[

]ηαπη[]μαςβον . [

] . α[] . νηρ [

.

Fr. 1 The level and interval of (b) in relation to (a) are fixed by the fibres on either side. The position of (c) below (a) is established by the vertical fibres, but its distance is uncertain and may be considerable. The level of (d) in relation to (c) is fixed by the cross-fibres, but I cannot follow the

vertical fibres of (b) into (d) and the interval between (c) and (d) is therefore not to be fixed with any precision. It cannot be very great, if the ends of the lines, 26-9, are to correspond more or less with the line-endings above

1 Of β[only the base 4 Of τ only the foot of the stalk 5 After θ perhaps the apex of α; θαι possible 6 [, a dot at mid letter 7 [, a dot on the line 8 Between β and ζ an elongated dot at mid letter 9 [, the upper end, hooked to left, of a stroke descending to right, closely followed by the upper left-hand arc of a small circle 10 [, the upper part of an upright 11 [, perhaps η, but in a much damaged place 12 [, the right-hand end of a cross-stroke level with the top of the letters 13 [, a dot on the line 14 Before ισ a short upright 15 [, a short upright stroke at mid letter 16 [, a dot level with the top of the letters 17 [, the right-hand end of a cross-stroke touching the top of ο 18 [, the left-hand side of a circle; ω likely 19 [, very faint, perhaps the loop of ρ 20 [, the ink, more than normally distant from φ, now resembles γ, more than any other letter; perhaps ι, but I do not find this very convincing 21 [, the bottom right-hand arc of a circle, followed by the top of a stroke hooked-up to right, e.g. c 22 [, the foot of an upright 23 [, against the top of ε the upper end of a stroke rising from left 24 [, only the left-hand side 25 [, a short arc compatible with the loop of ρ 26 [, a dot level with the top of the letters

Fr. 1 4 seq. Perhaps an etymologizing note. *Επαφον and ὠνομάσθαι look fairly safe. δτι ἐπ[ή]φθηε is a long shot, but may render the presumed meaning; *Επαφος ἐκλήθη, ἐπει δ Ζεὺς ἐπαφηεάμενος τῆς Ἰοῦς πάλιν εἰς γυναῖκα αὐτῆν μετεμάρφασε Schol. Eur. Phoen. 678 (Aesch. P.V. 848 seqq.).

6 Ἰουλιω(ς) cannot be verified, but has a reasonable appearance of likelihood in this context. The derivation from Ἰώ at Aesch. P.V. 839 seqq.

γαίης part of a lemma or quotation.

7 seq. ἀποπλα[ς]ομε[] seems unavoidable. The possibility occurred to me of ἀποπλαζόμενη, spelt with -ς- for -ζ-, as ἀοσδεῖ in fr. 4, 4. This word would have had relevance to Io, but no other example of ἀποπλάζομαι is recorded in any tense but the aorist.

8 βος[π]ορ[] is an obvious guess. I cannot verify it.

15 -άμωνος ἀνδρός looks probable and, if it is right, the preceding ι must be supposed, in spite of appearances, to represent π, since no adjective ends in -άμων and, if ι represented any other letter ending in an upright, not -α- but -η- would be required.

21 παντελῶς perhaps an interpretation of παμπη[θ]ην, l. 18; cf. Hesych. in ν., schol. Soph. Aj. 916.

22 τετα[πεινω] [έναι]?

Fr. 2

]αφε . . . ιαμνη[
]ωγενειπρος [. . .
] . . . εδ' τωαντιγρα [. . .
] σεθνοσειναι [. . .
 5] υμενονφερε [. . .
] ουλεγεταιδεφησι [. . .
] ρειοντεςσαν [. . .
] μνονμαςμε [. . .
] . . . [. . .
 10] λεγουσι [. . .
] αγ' ελεγετοη [. . .
] αρατομετοι [. . .
] . . . [. . .] ονα [. . .
] . . . [. . .] ες [. . .
 15] εναζ [. . .] μ [. . .] οικ [. . .
] . . . [. . .
] ουε . αβ . . . εν [. . .
] . . θ . . [. .] α . . ρην [. . .

Fr. 2 1 . . ., a speck on the line, followed after a gap by faint traces to left of the top of ι. After γ no trace on the line but a suspended letter or ο would have been carried away 3], traces compatible with ο, but not suggesting it 5], a trace about mid letter 6], the upper part of an upright 11], the lower part of an upright descending well below the line 12 Of]ε only the back but suggested by the spacing 13], υ seems acceptable 17], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke touching the top of ο. Before α the lower end of a stroke descending from left After β a crescent off the line, not suiting ε, ο, or ς of this hand, followed by what looks like the top of γ 18 Partly rewritten in blacker ink], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke touching the top of ο? . . . [the top of an upright, the upper end of a stroke descending to right, the left-hand arc of a small circle at the same level; if three letters, rather cramped For]κ possibly λ The last four letters except ο are very doubtful

Fr. 2 1 (-)γρ]άφεται.

- 1 seq. αμνη, if the end of the line, as seems likely, must be followed by a consonant. I suggest ἄμνη]ται, or some case of it, for a reason which appears below, l. 7.
 3 seq. ἐν ἐν]οικ δὲ τῶν ἀντιγράφων.
 4 Perhaps Θεσπρωτία], see l. 7.
 5 seq. φέρε]ται 'is found in a text', 'recorded', simm.
 7 I suggest πρ]ειόντες. Steph. Byz. in ἄμνηται has ἔθνος Θεσπρωτικόν, μένος πρ]ειόντες ἄμνηται . . ., which is conjectured to be a quotation of Rhianus (whose name appears in the previous article). If the same words occurred here, there is no telling whether they were lemma or quotation.

7 seq. ? ἦσαν . . . ὀνομασμέ]νοι.

11 seq. ? -α γ(άρ) ἐλέγετο ἦ . . . παρὰ τὸ μετοί-, 'X was given the name -α from (because of) . . .'

15 (-)κ]εωαζ[ο]μ[έ]νοις.

Fr. 3

] [. . .
] ρ [. . .
] . . . [] βε [. . .
] . . . [. . .
 5] ακαι [. . .
] [. . .
] λεχος [. . .
] . . ε [. . .
] . . .

Fr. 3 4 The first two letters are in black ink and might be ια, the third is in the usual brown and might be ε represented by the top stroke 7 The count of letters is quite uncertain

Fr. 4

]...[
] εχουσααλλε[] ρ. []
] /ιςτιοναμφ[] ν γαλη[]
] /αοδει λα. [] ρτιγεγυετοδ[]
 5] πληγαδαπαρπετρην τηκυμ[]
] μενηνυποτ'νεωτερων τη[] δουκενιφυλ. []
] ωνων ωσαορνοκαβεστωτ[] ζτουσπου []
] αλλαυτωσλειηπαραδεδρομεν αλλωσχει []
] παρηκει τεκτωνωνυνοικοδο []
 10] λατυποντεκτοναερρ⁴ ουδενιβ. []
] κοπαιεφων . . ητιςενθειστονποδα []
] σλειηπαραδε[] ρομεν μηπροσπλη []
] ειαεπιποληνπαρηκειτοσπρ κελα []
] ατουεπιθετροντουδωρδηλοιρπους []
 15] αποιονηχονεντωρεινκαιοιοιητ⁴ []
] τοδετωκακαρτειβομενονκελαρυζει []
] . []
] α λ[] υκαυνοισατοπελαγοσλευκα []
] . . . [] τω αλευκαθεοισα []
 20] . γ. []
] stripped []
] . []
] . . . []

Fr. 4 1] . . . , the lower end of an upright descending below the line, followed by a speck on the line and a short horizontal stroke off the line 2] ρ., apparently] ρ or] ρ, followed by the overhang of ς, but all the indications are very doubtful 3] , if one letter, η; if two, ι preceded by γ, τ, ψ suggested 4] , a stroke rising to right; neither λ nor μ suggested 5 Of τ only the foot of the stalk and perhaps the left-hand end of the cross-stroke; not prima facie ν for τ 10] , a dot on the line After β I think the base of the loop of α, but α may not be ruled out 11 Of] ζ only the overhang, which is unusually extended 12 μη, μ not satisfactory, but I see nothing else more likely 14 ρτ, ρ is anomalous and further than expected from π, but I do not think α can be substituted 18] , a speck about mid letter 19] . . . [] , the tops of an uncertain number of letters. The last is represented by the upper left-hand arc of a small circle, which is preceded by what looks like an apostrophe] , a cross-stroke level with the cross-stroke of τ Between ω and α two uprights, presumably ν or π 20] , the upper part of a or λ 23] , δ or λ] , perhaps the upper left-hand side of ς

Fr. 4 3 A case of γαλήνη or some derivative.

4 On ἀοζοσ and ἀοζειν see Pfeiffer on Callim. fr. 569. In view of the interpretations 'servant', 'serve', and the like, I may as well remark that there is no chance that λατ[ρ]- was written here.

]...[
] εχουσα αλλ' ε[] ρ. []
] ιςτιον αμφ[] ν γαλη[]
] αοδει λα. [] ρτι γεγυετο δ[]
 5] πληγάδα παρ πέτρην τήν συμ[πληγάδα λεγο-
] μένην ὑπὸ τ(ῶν) νεωτέρων. τῆ[] δ' οὐκ ἔνι φύλ' ο[]
] ωνῶν ὡς ἀόρνου καβεστώτ[σ] τοῦ τόπου.
] ἄλλ' αὐτως λείη παραδέδρομεν ἄλλ' ὡς ἔχει
] παρήκει . τέκτων ὦν τὸν οἰκοδό-
 10] μον] λατύπον τέκτονα εἴρη(κεν). οὐδενι β.-
] σκοπαί, ἐφ' ὧν βαίη τις ἐνθεῖς τὸν πόδα,
] ἄλλ' αὐτῶ]ς λείη παραδέδρομεν. μὴ προσπλη-
] εια ἐπὶ πολὺν παρήκει τόπον. κελα-
 15] ρυξ- δ]ιὰ τοῦ ἐπιθέτου τὸ ὕδωρ δηλοῖ οπουσ
] α ποιὸν ἤχον ἐν τῶν βείν, καὶ δ' ποιητή(ς)
] τὸ δέ τ' ὄκα κατειβόμενον κελαρύζει.
] . []
] α λ[ε]υκαίνουσα τὸ πέλαγοσ λευκα
] . . . [] τω α λευκαθεοισα

I cannot account for the eccentric dialectal spellings here and below at ll. 18 seq. ἀοσσειν (ἀοσσειν at Mosch. iv 110), which appears to have a similar meaning, I suppose to be extracted from ἀοσσειν and to have no relevance.

5 The singular Συμπληγάς, which it must be assumed the commentator said was the name used by the νεώτεροι, is found only in two places in Euripides (*I.T.* 241, *Anatol.* 794), in both of which it has been called in question. I suppose the commentator was referring only to the compound form and not to the number. Apollonius Rhodius, who uses the simple form like this poet, uses the plural, *Argon.* ii 596 *Πληγάς*, ii 644 seq. *πέτρας Πληγάδας*, fr. 5, 4 P. A lone 'clasher' has a Dundreary flavour about it. 8 'It stretches all smooth alongside . . .' The use of *παρτρέχειν* in the sense of *παρήκειν* is not recorded in LSJ.

9 *τέκτων* perhaps to illustrate *λείη*, as smooth as if a builder or mason had made it. *ὦν*, as commonly, 'in this place'.

10 *ἐρρ-* I suppose simply a mistake.

10 seq. *σκοπαί* (and *σκοπαί*) are hilltops, which, since they are used for lookouts, can be walked on, *ἐφ' ὧν βαίη τις* (<ὧν> *ἐνθεῖς τὸν πόδα*). I suppose they are contrasted with the mountain being described, which offers no foothold. But I can make no convincing suggestion for the articulation or completion of *οὐδενιβ.*

13 *λεία*?

14 I should suppose the subject of *δηλοῖ* to be the poet, but I have no idea what is to be made of the end of the line.

15 On comparison with the phraseology of *Et.M.* in *κελαρύζω* one might expect *ἀποσσεῖν* *αὐτὸν ἤχον ἐν τῶν βείν* or something not much different.

15 seq. Homer at *Il.* xxii 261.

18 seq. λ[ε]υκαννοικα the second υ appears to have been made out of ι, I suppose by mistake for the ι of the termination. The text had the dialectal spelling but there was no reason for the comment to retain it.

λευκαθέουκα (which I suppose to be a repetition of the lemma) is only the second example of the verb postulated for Hes. *Sat.* 146 ὀδόντων . . . λευκαθέοντων. A difficulty which I cannot resolve is that λευκαθέω (like the much commoner λευκα(υ)θίλω) is intransitive, whereas λευκαίνω is generally (and apparently here) transitive. The poetical intransitive use is not likely to have been part of the commentator's vocabulary.

Fr. 5

] λειφ[
] νονγερο[
] ησαξ.[
] . 'εκατοι.[
 5] γαρ.[.] . []
] ευη[
] [] []
] α.[.] . []

Fr. 5 3 . [] the left-hand end of a cross-stroke level with the overhang of ε, but τ not particularly suggested 4 . . . the upper end, slightly above the top of the letters, of a stroke rising to right, followed by scattered dots 5 [] two dots, one over the other, about mid letter 6 [] the upper left-hand arc of a circle 7 What-
 ever link there was has to all intents and purposes vanished 8 After α the lower part of a stroke rising to right [] . [] the upper parts of two letters, apparently containing parts of circles

Fr. 7

] κα[
] εξ[
] π.[

Fr. 7 1 [] the upper end of a stroke rising from left [] shadows perhaps suiting the top left-hand part of c 2 [] a cross-stroke level with the top of the letters; perhaps c likeliest

Fr. 8 1 (δενυ)

Fr. 6

] ρεκιετρ[
] []
] . μ[
] ντ[

Fr. 8

] . /αντο.[
] . οστοτ[

Fr. 9

] . []
] . φη.[
] []

Fr. 9 1 The start of a stroke rising to right 2 [] ., two dots one above the other [] a dot on the line and above to right a short stroke with a projection on its right-hand side

Fr. 10

] . []
] . ται.[
] . λ.[

Fr. 10 1 Perhaps α, represented by the lower right-hand side of the loop and the extreme lower end of the tail 2 [] ., a dot level with the top of the letters 3 [] a dot a little below the level of the top of the letters 4 [] ., the tip of an upright, followed by the top of a stroke rising to right; perhaps a single κ possible Of λ only the apex [] the top of an upright

Fr. 11

(a)] τηννευρην[
] . . οξύν[] []
] αποτουτο[.] . [.] . [.] . δι []
] . οιαποτουαλακεψ[] απαλεξίαρη []
 5] λκιμον[.] . υντ[.] . [] . οντω[]
] ανδρων[]
] αυρουγ[]
] ξυ []

Fr. 11 There is no external evidence about the interval between (a) and (b) 2 [] ., a faint forward-sloping slightly concave stroke, followed by a headless upright with foot hooked strongly to right 3 [] ., the lower part of a forward-sloping stroke, followed by the foot of an upright and two specks on the line; perhaps three letters [] ., a trace a little higher than mid letter 4 [] ., the right-hand part of a cross-stroke touching the top of ο 5 [] ., a slightly concave upright [] ., a hook to right level with the top of the letters [] ., the upper part of a loop or circle, followed by the top of a stroke, turning over sharply to left, a little above the general level [] ., a trace suggesting the top right-hand angle of π 6 [] ., a slightly forward-sloping upright 7 [] the left-hand end of a cross-stroke against the middle of the right-hand upright of υ

Fr. 11 1 seq. νευρην implies a bow, δένυν[- probably a spear, cf. Archil. ap. schol. Hom. *Il.* vi 201.

4 απαλεξίαρη not recorded. δλεξίαρη Hes. *Op.* 464, Nicand. *Ther.* 861 (δ. βάμνον, for which Euphorion, fr. 137 P δλεξίκακον . . . βάμνον. απαλεξίκακος seems to occur once or twice).

| | Col. i | Col. ii |
|----|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| |] μεταπεμπουτο[|] [|
| |] αφιστασθαικαυδια | [|
| |] τουτο[. . . .] . επλει | [|
| |] ωτων .[. . .] νων |] [] να[|
| 5 |] [.] χαλκευε[. . . .] η[|]] κατ[|
| |] [.] πατρανα .[|]] κοτ[|
| |]] μετατονεκε[|]] πιφ[. .] εστα[|
| |]] θανατωνω[. [.] |]] τωνενθ .[. . .] |
| |]] εικοσεξημε .[] |]] επιτουτουουπρ .[|
| 10 |]] μενονπαλιωξ |]] [.] οσανεπλειτ .[|
| |]] ηει εφρουρα[ι]] σε [|]] αλλητη[|
| |]] ταε |]] τρασπα[|
| |]] πιτηχωρασεμ [|]] λα .[|
| |]] βολαις[.] ετηκα[| |
| |]] πανταοσαπρο[| |
| 15 |]] πολεμονηε[| |
| |]] τρεπιζενωστ .[| |
| |]] . . α[.] ρ . εντειλ[| |
| |]] ολαβω .[| |
| |]] [. . .] περι[| |
| 20 |]] βασαιγγ[. . .] ουστων | |
| |]] αλλωνεμμαιμα[| |
| |]] χιμωτατουεπρω[| |
| |]] τονμενπρουτρε[| |
| |]] πεναυτουσεκ[| |
| 25 |]] σιωσεπιτηνεστ .[| |
| |]] . . . ανωσδουκ .[| |
| |]] νειχοντοπροσ[| |
| |]] . . [] νατ . . ε . . . [] .[| |
| |]] λξ . εστο[| |
| 30 |]] σο . . [| |

Col. i 3], a cross-stroke as of π or τ; where it touches ε there appears to be the start of a stroke curving down concavely to right, perhaps representing a correction 4 .[the lower part of an upright, followed by a dot on the line; perhaps two letters 5], τ, or possibly π 6 .[, prima facie the left-hand side of υ, but the ink is obscured by dirt 11 Between ι and ε a dot on the line Above υα traces of which the middle one resembles ι, but perhaps all offsets 13 Above the line

| | Col. i | Col. ii |
|----|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| | μεταπέμποιτο [| |
| | ἀφίστασθαι καὶ διὰ | |
| | τουτο[] γε πλεί- | Three lines lost |
| | ω τῶν .[] νων | . να[|
| 5 | [έ]χάλκευε κ[αί] .η[| κατ[|
| | .] πατρας να[| κοτ[ε- |
| | μετὰ τὸν ἐκε[ίν]- | πιφ[αν]εστα[τ- |
| | θάνατον ὥσπ[ε]ρ | των ἐν Θή[β]αις[|
| | εἰκόσ ἐξημελ[η]- | ἐπὶ τούτους οὐ πρ .[|
| 10 | μένον πάλω ἐξ- | [.] ος ἀνέπει π .[|
| | ἦει κ<αί> φρουρὰς ἐ- | ἄλληι τη[|
| | πὶ `ταῖς` τῆς χώρας ἐμ- | τρας πα[|
| | βολαῖς [ε]στη καίι | λα .[|
| | πάντα ὅσα πρό[ε] | |
| 15 | πόλεμον ἦν εἰὺ- | |
| | τρέπιζεν ὥστε[| |
| |] . . α[.] ρ . εντειλ[| |
| |]] ολαβῶν[| |
| |]] [.] περι [Θή- | |
| 20 | βας Αἰγυ[πτ]ους τῶν | |
| | ἄλλων εἶναι μα- | |
| | χιμωτάτους πρῶ- | |
| | τον μὲν προὔτρε- | |
| | πεν αὐτοὺς ἐκ[ου]- | |
| 25 | σίως ἐπὶ τὴν στρ[α]- | |
| | τησαν ὡς δ' οὐκ ἦ[- | |
| | νεύχοντο προσ[| |
| | . . [] νατ . . ε . . . [] .[| |
| |]] λξ . εστο[| |
| 30 |]] σο . . [| |

the left-hand dot of a *trima* 16 .[the top left-hand arc of a circle 17] . . the top of an upright, perhaps followed by the top of σ, but it would be abnormally long Of ρ only the top left-hand side; it is followed by a cross-stroke touching the top of ε 19] .[a flat trace on the line

26 seqq. The left-hand parts blurred
 27 Above the second ν what looks like a coarse rough breathing
 28 .[, the tip of a tall upright, followed by the tip of a stroke at the level of the top of the letters
 After τ the upper part of two uprights with other ink part or all of which may be casual
 After ε perhaps υβ, ε, ς, but here again casual ink and damage to the surface may produce illusion
 30 .[, the top of an upright, followed at an interval by a short nearly horizontal stroke above the level of the top of the letters
 Col. ii 9 .[, the top of a stroke level with the top of the letters 10 .[, the left-hand arc of a circle
 12 Of α only a trace of the loop and the top of the right-hand stroke 13 .[, about level with the top of the letters the upper left-hand arc of a small circle, followed by a dot; ω one possibility

Col. i 1 seqq. Perhaps, '⟨intending⟩, if he were summoned, to revolt'. Then, δὲ τούτο 'for this reason'.

3 seqq. If χαλκεύειν is here used metaphorically, for κατασκευάζειν or the like, I can adduce no good parallel. χαλκεύεται at Aristoph. Eq. 469, though used metaphorically, is one of a group of words referring to handicrafts (τεκτανόμενα, γομφούμενα, κολλώμενα, κυμφωόμενα, συγκροτούει) assembled I suppose to Guy Cleon's style.

I can make no plausible suggestion for .[, (.)]ων, but I should guess that τὰ .]πλείω 'the greater part' of them, not πλείω 'more' than them, was meant.

5 seqq. I should have thought a probable reconstruction of these lines was: κ[α] τὰ τῆς Κλε[ο]π[ά]τρας ναυ[τι]κῶν | μετὰ τὸν ἐκε[ῖ]νης | θάνατον ὤσπ[ε]ρ | εἰκόε ἐξημελ[η]μένον πάλιν . . . καὶ φρουρῆς κτλ. But there are the following objections: the addition of κλε at the end of l. 5 makes a line longer than the longest of those surviving; the expected verb, to mean with πάλιν 'rehabilitated' or the like, cannot be got out of ἐφεῖ (or ἐφεῖ, ε);¹ καὶ is either represented by κε, or, if the verb ends in .ε, is omitted altogether. I cannot meet any of these objections, though it may be worth while to mention the possibility that ἐξη is a mistaken repetition from the preceding line.

If the text had τὸ τῆς Κλεοπάτρας ναυτικῶν, it would, or might, be relevant to note that there were sixty Egyptian ships at the battle of Actium, Plutarch. Ant. 64; 66. But there are many Cleopatras besides the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes.

11 seqq. ἐμβολή 'a place where a frontier can be crossed'. This usage, not attested for Herodotus or Thucydides, is found in Xenophon at Hell. iv 7, 7 τεχνίται φρουρίων τι ἐπὶ ταῖς παρὰ Κηλοῦσαν ἐμβολαῖς (cf. ibid. v 4, 48). It must also now be recognized in the fragment of Aeschylus published as 2256 fr. U, where ll. 7 seqq. should be rendered: οἱ δὲ γῆς ἐπ' ἐμβολαῖς | . . . μὲν ἄλλοι, δαῖας πεπαιγμένοι | κάλ[υ]πτοι, οὐδὲ φρουρ[ω]ν ἐξ. . . [.] 'the frontier guards can go home, war being now over for them'. The problem is only partly solved. I cannot account for the variant or correction -πο- for -βο-, or plausibly complete -μοι. -λας for -λας (although there is a worm-hole between α and ε, I do not think there is room for an original iota) and -λην- for -λυν- seem to be simply mistakes.

14 seqq. I can find no satisfactory parallel for this form of expression, the nearest being Thuc. ii 17 τῶν πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἥπποιο. But I should have expected χρήματα, ἐπιτήδεια, or the like, to be made explicit.

19 seqq. I do not know whether the Egyptians of Thebes are elsewhere said to be the most warlike of the Egyptians. According to Thucydides, i 10, the most warlike were the marshmen (of the Delta), μαχημῆταί εἰς τὴν Αἰγυπτίαν οἱ ἔλειοι. But it may be observed that Herodotus, ii 164 seqq., says that there were two γένη αἰ μάχιμοι in Egypt, of which one, the Ἐρμοτύβιοι, occupied among other places νῆσος ἢ Πρωσσῆτις (in the Delta), the other, the Καλακρίαι, among other the Θηβαῖος νομός.

23 seqq. Since what is meant is plainly 'he urged them to go voluntarily on the expedition' (not 'he gladly urged them on the expedition'), as, apart from general considerations, is implied by 'but when they jibbed', I should have thought that λέναι or some such infinitive could not legitimately be omitted.

29 I think λένεο would be acceptable, but I can recognize no part of εβου at the end of the preceding line.

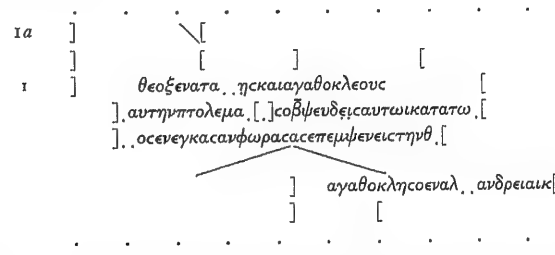
¹ I have contemplated ἐφέκει (for which ἐξηκέιτο or more generally the simple ἤκειτο would be expected) and cannot recommend it.

2821. PEDIGREE

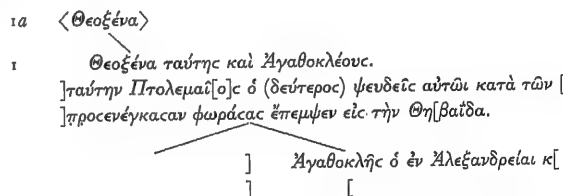
The general nature of these lines seems clear but they present peculiarities that I do not understand, in particular, the absence of the father from the stages of the descent.

The text is written on the front of the piece of which 2802 occupies the back, but it is written across the fibres, that is, as might be expected in a pedigree, from side to side of the height of the roll and from top to bottom of its length.

The hand is a neat little unpretentious bookhand to be dated about the middle of the second century.



3] . . two uprights; πρ not at all suggested, the absence of the loop of ρ being particularly objectionable



1 seq. The only Theoxena hitherto known to history was the person mentioned in Justin xxiii 2, 6 'Agathocles . . . uxorem suam Theoxenam genitosque ex ea duos parvulos . . . Aegyptum, unde uxorem acceperat, remittit.' This act took place just before Agathocles' death, 289 B.C., the king of Egypt being at that time Ptolemy I. Obviously ταύτης refers to this Theoxena, whose daughter was given her mother's name.¹

2 'Ptolemy II caught Theoxena jr. bringing to him false ⟨accusations⟩ against the . . . and banished her to the Thebais.' I do not know whether exile to Upper Egypt is a form of punishment recorded elsewhere.

¹ Whether duos parvulos must mean two small boys or could mean a small boy and a small girl I must leave to better Latinists to tell me. There is no visible provision in the pedigree as written for any other entry besides Theoxena jr. under l. 1a.

4 Agathocles apparently the son of Theoxena jr. and named after his grandfather. The left-hand branch shows that the name of a brother or sister is lost. Why then is there no left-hand branch descending from <Θεοξένας>, whom we know from Justin to have had two children?

2822. HESIOD, *Catalogue* ?

It is a reasonable presumption that the two following scraps come from a roll containing the *Catalogue* or a composition not readily distinguished from it, but I have not been able to recognize their contents in the texts of that work (or attributed to it) hitherto published, plentiful as they now are.

The manuscript is in a medium-sized firm upright uncial without lection signs, to be dated, I suppose, in the late first or early second century.

Fr. 1

(a)] αβρω[
 (b)] α []
] κατακουτ[
] εοιο []
] εχουε[]

Fr. 1 Ll. a, b in a clumsy hand in the upper margin may have nothing to do with the verses (a)], the lower part of a stroke curving down from left Of β only the lower half 3], the tip of an upright], a sloping stroke opposite the overhang of ε, presumably representing α, but not particularly suggesting it

Fr. 1 Ll. 1 seqq. Cf. 2490 ll. 17 seqq. (fr. 59 M-W)

Fr. 2

]. . ρετ[]
] ρου[]
] ηρερε[]
] θοοδεκ[]
 5] ηγκαλλ[]
] τωμ[]
] χριουε[]
] εισε[]
] δαιδε[]
 10] ευετη[]
] νευε[]
] ερε[]

Fr. 2 1], off the line a short arc of the lower right-hand side of a circle, followed by the lower part of an upright], the foot of a slightly forward-sloping stroke 7], the upper part of an upright perhaps turning over to right at the top 8], apparently η but very close to the edge 9], γ or the left-hand part of π 10], the extreme left-hand base angle of δ suggested 11], the right-hand arc of a circle 12], a dot level with the top of the letters], the tip of an upright

Fr. 2 5 This collocation of letters at 2481 fr. 5 (a) 1 9, 2487 fr. 1 1 14, 2493 l. 1, H l. 56 (fr. 23 (a) 15; 129, 14; 229. 1; 204, 94 M-W)

2823. CALLIMACHUS, *Hekale* ?

The reason for suggesting that the following scrap may represent a copy of the *Hekale* is to be found in l. 8. The letters αιγεοε are susceptible of several constructions—as parts of more than one word, as αἴγεοε (once in the *Odyssey* for αἴγειοε), and as Αἰγέοε. The last, which appears to me much the likeliest, identifies the piece in which it occurs as verse or, if prose, as Ionic prose. Αἰγέοε is found twice in Herodotus, but these lines are not from Herodotus. In verse I have found it in only one place, Callimachus fr. 232 ἡ δ' ἐκόνειεν τούνεκεν Αἰγέοε ἔσκεν, which is assigned to the *Hekale*, and this may therefore be assumed, till disproof, to be the source of the passage. The identification is of no immediate value, as I can identify no other verse of the *Hekale* above or below.

The writing runs across the fibres, but the fibres of the other side, which is blank, are also vertical, so that the usual distinction between front and back cannot be made.

The hand is a good specimen of the common rounded type, comparable with e.g. 2161 ascribed to the second century.

]. . αδα[]
] νμαγεπ[]
] αιησαπ[]
] γακουε[]
 5] ηδυνο[]
] . αγα[]
] εμονα[]
] αιγεοε[]
] αξενο[]
 10] ποκα[]
] παλλαδ[]
] επρωτ[]

1],., the lower end of an upright descending below the line and curling to right, perhaps ρ, followed by a short horizontal stroke off the line, perhaps the base of ε 6],., apparently the base of a circle, followed by a cusp on the line (too low for the middle of ω) φ broken, but I think likelier than λ γ headless, but suggested by the spacing .[, broken, possibly ν 7 ε[does not account for all the ink; perhaps struck out 9 .[, the top of an upright; ν not suggested 10],., the upper end of a stroke rising from left; the right-hand horn of υ suitable .[, perhaps a dot level with the top of the letters 11],., perhaps the bottom right-hand angle of υ 12],., the right-hand end of a cross-stroke touching the top of ε

ADDENDUM TO 1792

Another fragment of 1792 (Pindar, *Paeans*), which may be numbered 139, contains syllables which recur in 2442 fr. 32 i 16-19:

]ρη[

]ατις[

]απα[

]φιπ[

Though separated from 1792 fr. 31 by no more than five lines it has no great similarity to it.

P. Berol. 21114 is also from 1792. It was kindly sent me by Dr. H. Machler, but I did not succeed in discovering any relation between it and the rest.

INDEX TO NEW CLASSICAL TEXTS

(Figures in small raised type refer to fragments, small Roman figures to columns. An asterisk (*) denotes a word in the text about which for various reasons there is room for uncertainty, a small circle (°) a word conjectured in the commentary. References to words from the ancient comments on the papyrus are enclosed in round brackets. Words not to be found in Liddell, Scott, Jones, Greek-English Lexicon, or the supplement to it, are marked with a cross (×). The article is not indexed.)

- ἄλκιμος 2814 31 *2819 11 5.
 ἄλαβός *2803 6 6.
 ἀγλαός 2816 1 2.
 ἀγορεύω 2814 29.
 ἄγρα 2817 20.
 ἀγρόστειχ 2817 21.
 ἀγρώτης (vel -τηρ) °2817 14.
 ἄγχι 2814 22.
 ἀδάματος °2805 10.
 ἀδρήριτος 2818 12.
 ἀδρήστεια °2818 4.
 ἀ(ι)εῖ 2813 1 i 14 2815 1(a) 3
 2816 1 10 2817 9.
 ἀέριος 2816 1 8.
 ἀεαλέος 2817 11.
 ἀζομ[2815 5 4.
 ἀήρ 2816 1 6.
 ἀθλέω 2812 1(a) ii 2.
 ἀθλον 2813 1 ii 8.
 αἶα 2816 1 14.
 Αἰγέος (vel αἰγεός?) 2823 8.
 Αἰγίμιος 2815 2(a) 9 (bis).
 Αἰγύπτιος 2820 i 20.
 αἰδοῖος *2807 1 10.
 αἰδώς *2807 1 10.
 αἰθήρ 2816 1 14.
 αἰπεινός 2818 8.
 αἰπολο[2817 14.
 αἰρέω *2804 1 9.
 αἶσα 2814 30.
 Αἰετηνος 2817 17.
 αἰσχος 2815 1(b) 8.
 αἰτια. [2813 12 4.
 αἰχμητής *2814 28.
 αἰψα 2817 3.
 ἀκαλός 2818 11.
 ἀκούω 2806 1 i 5 2812 1(a) ii 17.
 ἀκρηβος 2804 1 18.
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ὀδόνη 2817 11.
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οίωνός 2819⁴ 6.
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ὄπικός 2806¹ i 8.
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ὄπκος *2804²(a) ii 5.
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ὄρνωμα 2815⁶ 8.
ὄρος 2816¹ 4.
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ὄρρος 2815⁹ 2.
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ὄσδα 2815⁴ 6.
ὄσδός 2814 36 2817 14.
ὄσδός 2819⁴ 10 (ὄσδ' ἔμν?).
ὄσκου 2804²(a) ii 6.
ὄστος 2806¹ 19, (10 bis) 2807¹ 5 2810 24 2812^(a) ii 15, 24 *2813¹ i 4, ii 33, *25 2820¹ i 3, ii 9 2821¹ 2.
ὄστω(ς) 2810 18 *2811⁴ 2 2812^(a) ii 6, 13.
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[ὄσλος 2804¹ 7.
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παλάμη 2815⁴ 5.
παλι- 2813¹ i 7.
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[παμόνος *2819^(a) 15.
παμπήθην *2819^(a) 18.
παμυθός *2815²(a) 10.
Πάμφυλος 2814 27.
Παναπέριος 2814 27.
παντ[2807¹ 7 2813³ 4.
παντελός 2819^(a) 21.
παρά 2811⁵(a) 5 2814²¹ *2815²(a) 19 2819² 12, *4 5.
παρβα[2818 10.
παρβα[2813¹ ii 36.
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πάς 2806¹ i 6, ii 11, 12 2811² 9 2812^(a) ii 31, 33 2816¹ 12 2819^(a) 17 2820¹ i 14.
πατόμαι 2812^(a) ii 36.
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*περιδωμάω 2812^(a) ii 25.
Πέρσης 2814 28.
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πήχως 2817 17.
Πιερίδες 2816¹ 1.
Πιερίθην 2816¹ 4.
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πίπτω 2816¹ 16.
πιερός 2806¹ ii 8.
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Πληγάς 2819⁴ 5.
πλήθος 2806¹ i 8.
πνέω 2819² 7.
ποιέω 2802 21.
ποιητής 2813¹ i 6 2819⁴ 15.
ποιμνών *2812^(a) ii 9.
ποδ[2815³(a) 10.
πόλεμος *2815²(a) 6 2820¹ 15.
πολλός *2812^(a) ii 1.
πόλις 2803⁵ 6 2815¹(a) 1.
πολυκός *2815²(a) 6.
πολύτης 2813¹ i *6, 9, ii 25.
Πολυξένη 2803³ 5.
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Πόντος 2814 21.
Πόρρης (ορ -ας) 2812^(a) ii 34.
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 Προϊτός 2813 5 24.
 Προκρίνω 2812 1^(a) 33.
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 Πτολεμαῖος 2821 2.
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 Στη[2803 1^(b) 1.
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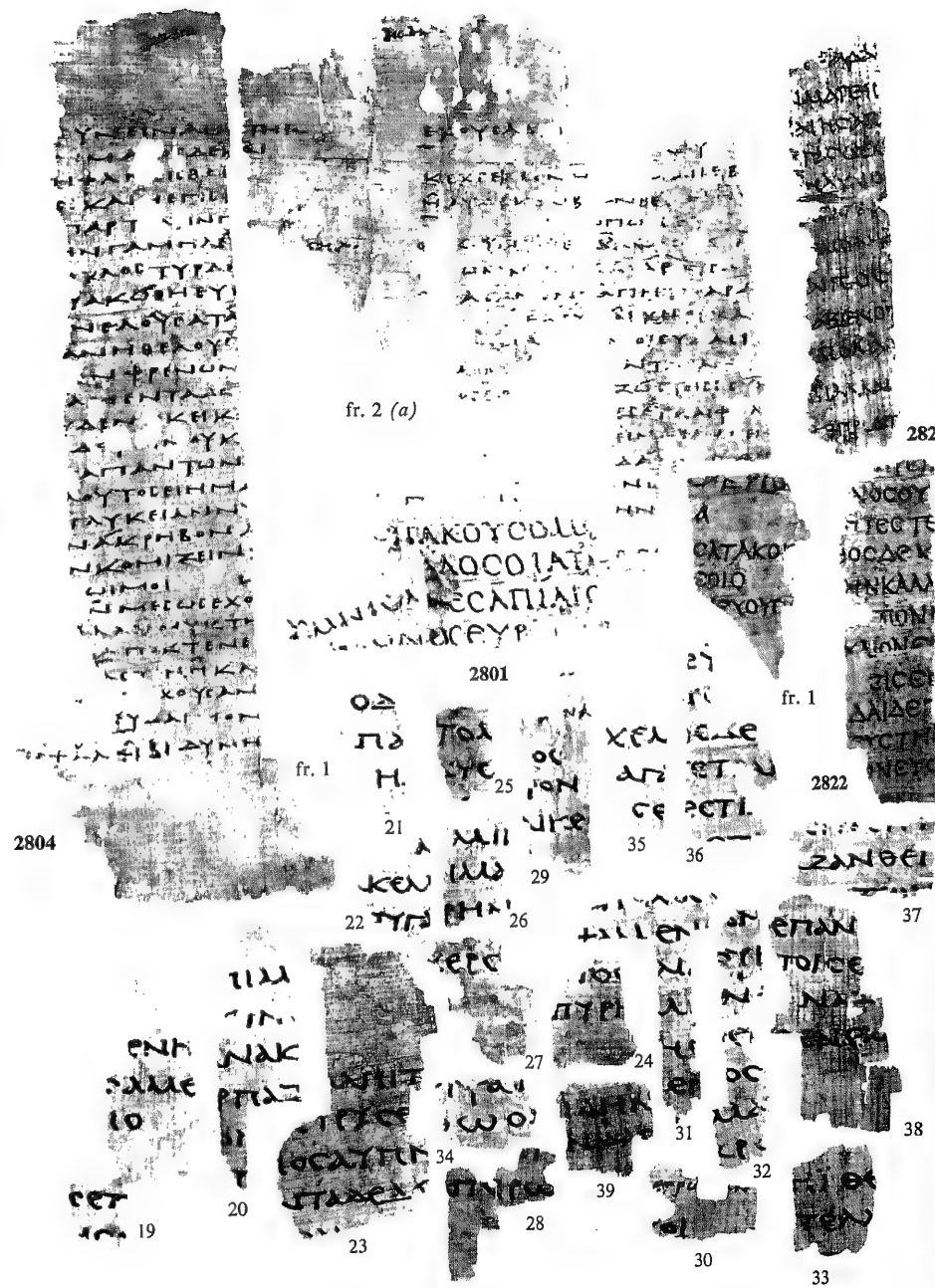
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 Τρώες 2812 1^(a) 8.
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 *Υβάδης 2813 9 2.
 ὕβρις 2815 1^(a) 11.
 ὕδωρ *2804 2^(a) 11 10 2819 4 14.
 ὕθλιω 2813 1 ii 38.
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 9.
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 ὑπερθε 2815 4 11.
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 -φένγω 2813 1 ii 19.
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 φλόξ 2818 11.
 φλυαρέω *2813 1 ii 38.
 φοβέω 2805 4.
 φοβός 2812 1^(a) 11, 29.
 φέρην 2804 1 11 2806 1 ii 9 2814
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] φροσύνη 2819 1^(a) 16.
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]φυγω 2809 1 i 4.
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 φωράω 2821 3.
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 χέλειον *2809 1 i 5.
]χευατο 2815 4 11.
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 ψάλλω 2804 1 27.

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 ψήρος *2817 15.
 ψόφος *2809 1 i 9.
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 ὦ 2809 1 i 7.
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 ὠσπερ 2820 i 8.
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fr. 2 (a)

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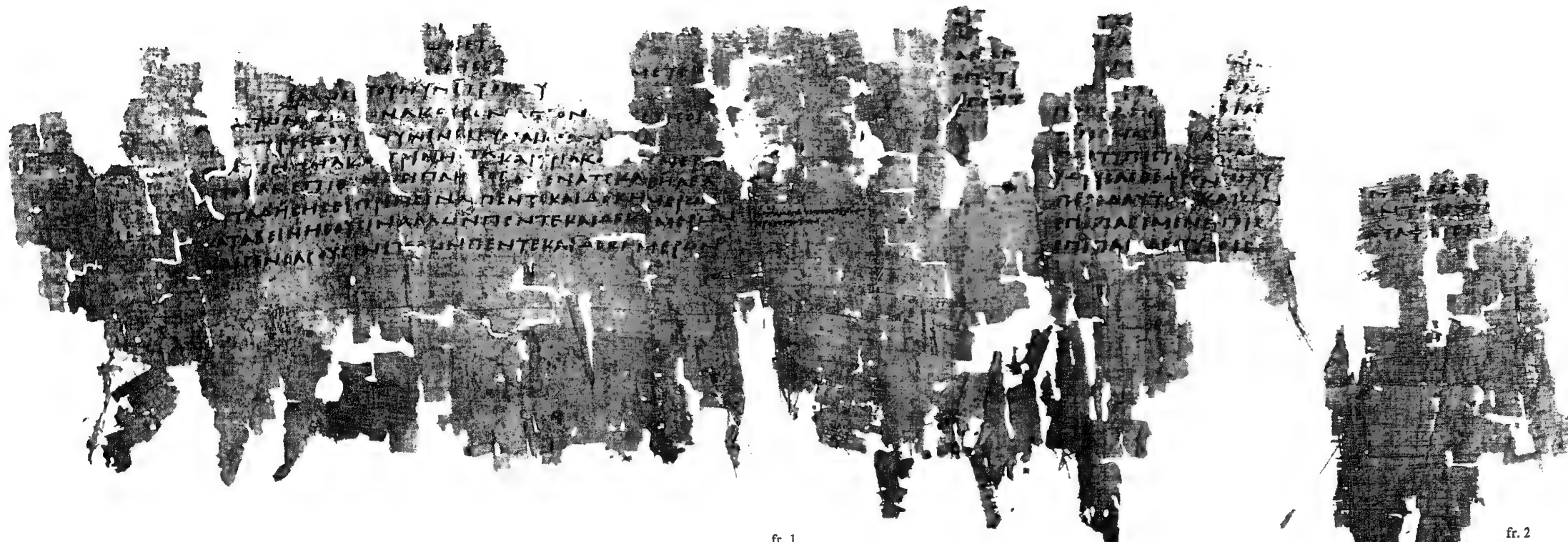
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fr. 1

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11

ΕΚΤΟΝ ΝΕΝΗΕΙΟ ΗΝΠΟΥΓΑΗ
 ΔΙΠΛΑΘ ΑΠΟΥ ΕΛΛΗΝΗΟΙ
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fr. 1

Η ΙΛ ΜΗΟ
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2808

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2802

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ΕΧΕΡΟΙΟ
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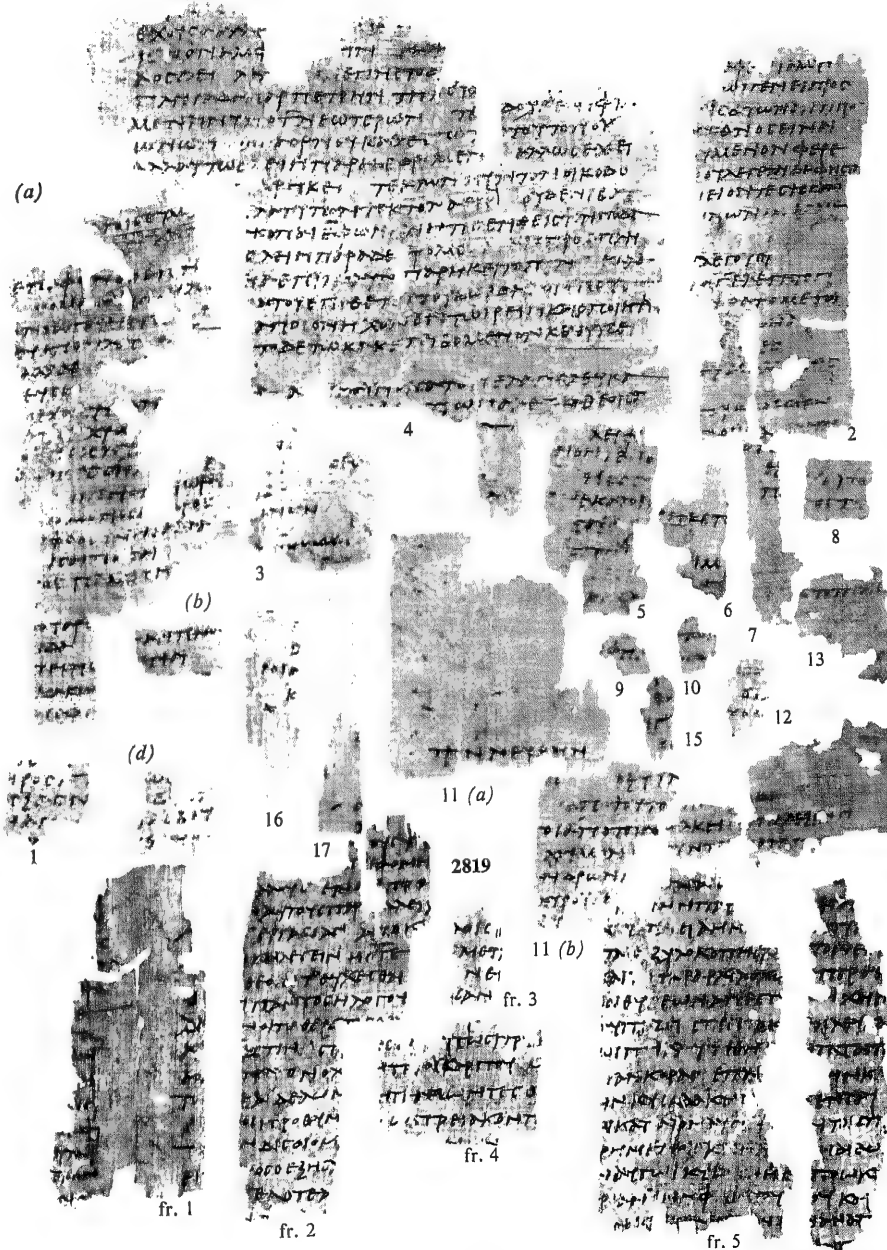
fr. 2

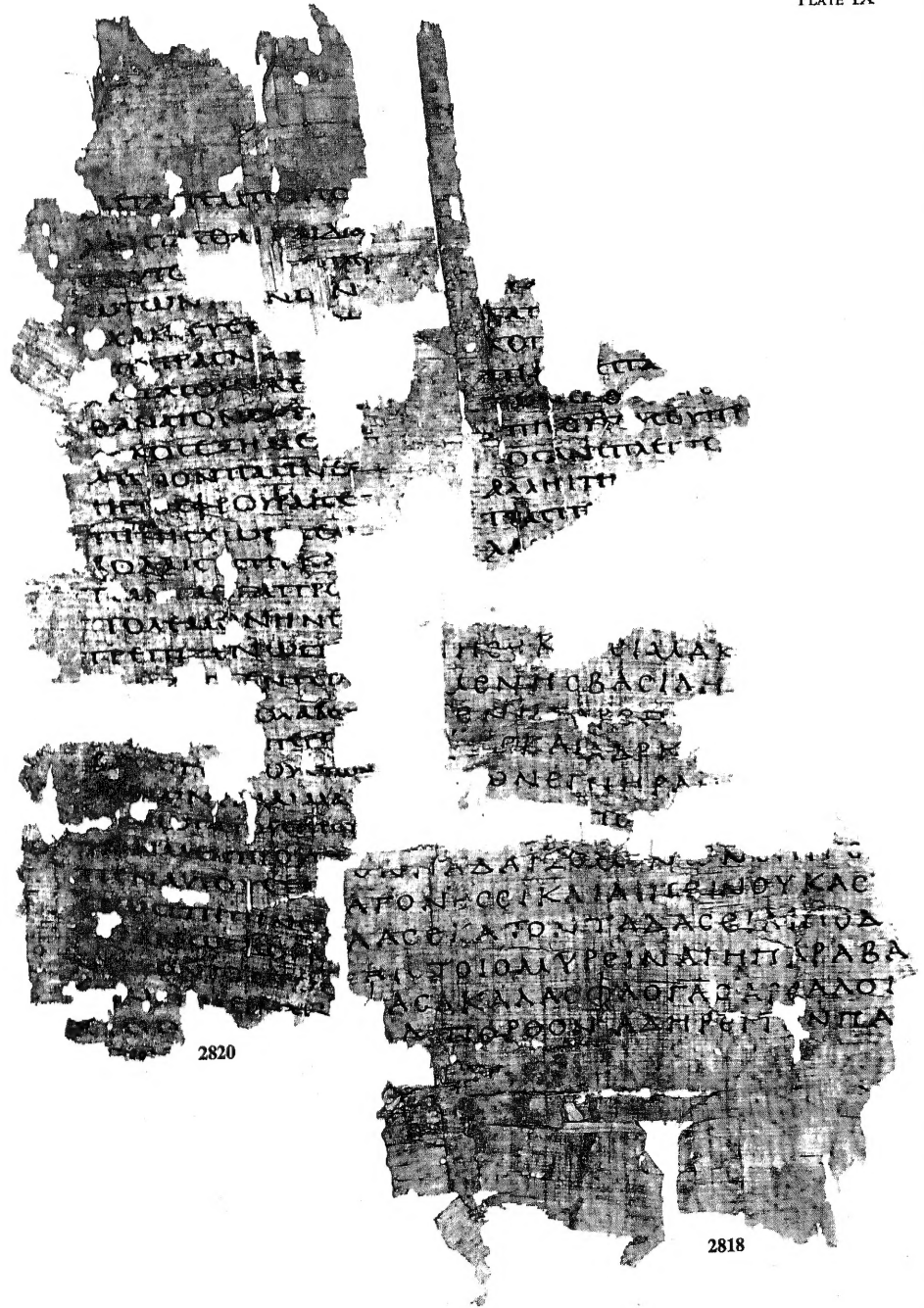
(a)

fr. 1

(b)

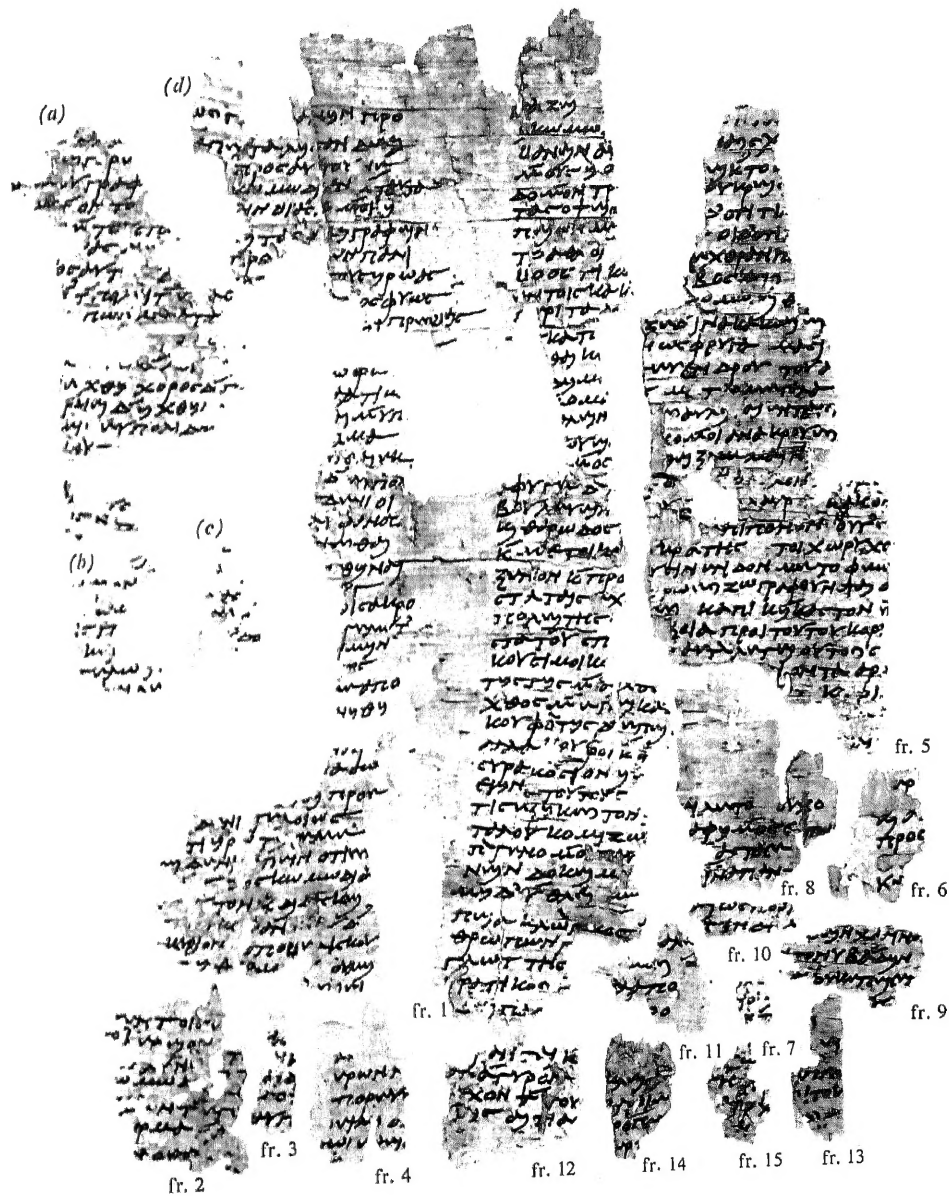
(c)





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(a)
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 ΓΖΕΥΣ ΕΚΡΑΤΙΣΑΙΕΝ
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(b)
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(a) ... ΙΟΥΣΟ ...
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 ... ΠΑΙΤΡΑ ...
 (d) ...
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 ... ΟΝΙΤΙ ...
 ... ΕΣ ...
 ... ΔΙΝΟΙΔΟ ...

(g)
 ... ΜΟΡΑ ...
 ... ΝΕΕΡΜΕΙ ...
 ... ΕΥΟΛΛΟΧ ...
 ... ΤΑ ΝΑΕΤΙ ...
 ... ΑΧΡΗ ...

fr. 1

fr. 3

